Paul Simon's *Graceland:*
Working with a crack group of South African musicians, Simon crosses cultural borders and comes up with his best album in years.
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Used bookstores
The Alley Beat, Poor Richard's, and the Breadloaf Bookshop offer an eclectic assortment of (cheap) reading material.
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Looking at Greenpeace
Ed Seidel writes about a visit from the group's outreach director, and covers their controversial 15-year history.
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The Middlebury Campus

Established 1905 | Vol. 82 No. 15 | Middlebury, Vermont | Friday, February 27, 1987

"It's an awareness issue."
—Tore Kapsted '87, Citizens in Action

"It's a harrassment issue."
—John Ward '87, College Republicans

(Photo by Fred Beckham)

Approximately 70 students, faculty members and employees protested CIA recruitment policy in front of Adirondack house.

CIA recruitment draws protest

protesters, counterprotesters gather outside of Adirondack

By David Muhlbaum

Striking a sharp contrast with the typical Middlebury signs such as "Simpson for Queen," demonstrators waved placards reading "Guatemala 1954," "Chile 1973," and "Nicaragua 1979" in front of Adirondack House last Thursday, protesting the CIA's on-campus recruitment.

The protest began a series of events this weekend that eventually led to a decision by Student Forum to look into the hiring procedures of all companies recruiting on campus.

Organized by an ad-hoc group calling itself the "new CIA" — Citizens in Action, the protest sought the abolition of on-campus recruitment by the CIA on the grounds that the agency engages in illegal activity and discriminates against homosexuals. In addition to protesting on the steps of Adirondack House, about fifteen protestors sat in the lobby of the Career Counseling that their motivation was not to prevent CIA applicants from reaching their interviews, but rather to make them aware of alleged CIA misdeeds. Demonstrator Joe Nevins described the protest as "permeable sit-in."

text of CIA policy on certain sexual conduct
page 4

Said Tore Kapstad, "This is an awareness issue."

Senior Margaret Graves added, "There are plenty of people at Middlebury that simply don't care, that don't want to know, and it's easier for them to live their lives in a bubble and not be aware of all the atrocities that the CIA is committing."

Although the CIA recruited without incident at Middlebury last fall, there were many protests at other schools. At the University of
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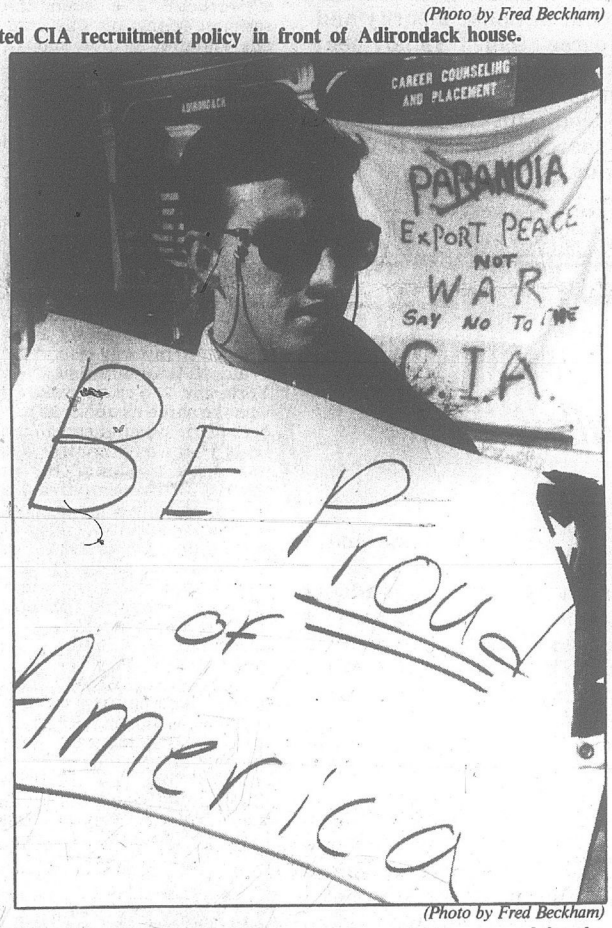

(Photo by Fred Beckham)

Mike Finnerty '87, one of seven counter-protesters, argued for the CIA's right to recruit on campus.

College wrestles with drug issues

ONE STUDENT'S STORY:

Cocaine binges, huge debts

By Karen J. Benfield

Nick Lieder '85 was ready to admit that he had a problem the day he called his father from his Middlebury dorm room to ask him to come to Vermont and pay his $6,000 debts to drug dealers. That was two years ago, and Lieder returned to Middlebury this Winter Term to discuss the substance abuse problems he saw here. His visit made a strong impression on the Trustees Drug Task Force, who are now ready to admit to and address the problem of substance abuse on the Middlebury campus so that a repeat of Lieder's experience doesn't occur.

Like many Middlebury students, Lieder is the product of good schools and of a good family. He first tried cocaine his junior year of high school and looked forward to doing it again. His relationship with the drug established itself during his freshman year at Middlebury, where he recalls getting it at SLUG Fraternity, Sig Ep, DU, and from campus dealers. He also did it alone at night in his dorm room after his roommate was asleep. During his sophomore year Lieder lived in Davis dormitory with eight others who smoked pot and
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Under NCAA policy, ski team may be tested for drug use

By Barb Matusik

This year, Middlebury skiers leaving Thursday for the national championship have something more than tough competition facing them; they also have to deal with the possibility that they might be tested for drug use.

Last summer, when University of Maryland basketball player Len Bias died of a cardiac arrest due to cocaine intoxication, a drug crack-down in the athletic world began. "Drugs were a concern before the death of Bias, but that certianly brought it into the open," said Tom Lawson, Director of Athletics.

The professional basketball, baseball, and football leagues all started drug testing and the NCAA followed suit. The association reserves the right to test athletes in national championships in any division. The NCAA will check approximately 3,000 athletes in its 47 championship competitions and 19 post-season football games this year. The test detects over 90 different drugs including steroids, caffeine, and many other non-illegal drugs.

"The NCAA goal is basically to reduce and eliminate drug use by athletes," said Lawson. "New research is being done all the time and the
continued on page 4

Increased return rates for student organizations

By Ellen Jerrehian

At the Student Forum meeting on Sunday, February 22, an announcement was made that the Treasurer's office had decided to increase the percentage of return on student activity reserves.

Each year, money is given to Student Forum by the college. The Finance Committee of the Student Forum allocates all of this money to various student organizations such as the Mountain Club and the *Kaleidoscope*.

At the end of each year, the accounts of each organization are cleared, but the surplus funds are not returned to Student Forum. Some organizations—the *Campus*, the Mountain Club, WRMC, and a few others—have reserve accounts where money that was allocated but not used each year is collected. The Finance Committee of Student Forum determines which organizations have reserve accounts. They are generally activities that require expensive equipment which will need to be replaced within several years. For example, when WRMC needs new equipment, they can use their reserve funds rather than ask for a large lump sum from the college or the Student Forum. Tom Donovan, WRMC Station Manager, said, "I'm pleased. I think this will mean a lot to student organizations."

"it's a compromise, but it's an improvement"
-Michael Neff

The reserve accounts are available to the organizations at all times, but the money is invested along with the college's money. The Treasurer guaranteed a 5.25% return on these investments in the past. The guaranteed rate of return will be increased to 6.75% at the end of the fiscal year in June. The main reason behind the increased rate of return was Student Forum's request in the fall for more money. The result of the change will be more money for student organizations and activities. Michael Neff, Student Forum President, remarked, "It's great; it's a compromise, but it's an improvement."

What Spain's student protests mean

By Kirsten Keppel

Recent student demonstrations in Spain protesting the university system as it exists under the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez have left an impression on Middlebury students studying in Madrid for the spring semester, though the protests have not directly affected their stay.

Incited by the December demonstrations in France, where student protestors overturned parts of an education law proposed by the government, Spanish demonstrations are led mostly by high school age youths. These students have marched on the presidential palace in Madrid, the Parliament, and Education Ministry offices around the country, and, according to Middlebury students Christopher Daniels '88 and Timothy Tripp '88, at the universities in Madrid, Barcelona, Moncloa, Puerta del Sol, Seville and Salamanca.

The students are trying to abolish a university entrance exam that alone determines college admission, and lower the tuition charged by the universities. Daniels, however, cites the issue as a general lack of direction among students. "It seems that the issues they're talking about aren't really the issues," he said. "Students here feel like they have no future. The underlying issue is that it's impossible for them to study if they want to be something like a doctor or a lawyer."

Tripp said that Spain, which is still getting over the Franco era, now has a Socialist government which must face the problem of an emerging middle class. "Now people can disagree and change things within the government, which they would never have been able to do under Franco," he said. "More kids are going to school now, not just the wealthy kids. The University of Madrid accepts 80/of its applicants, so it has over 100,000 students, which means the classes are huge, holding 250-300 students. I think they need to revamp the whole educational system, which I don't think they have the money to do."

The two main student groups, the Student Union and the Madrid branch of the Coordinator of Secondary School and University students, say they will continue to protest while awaiting a new Government proposal from the Minister of Education, Jose Maria Maravall, who proposed an increase of $150 million in school spending but refused to drop selectivity of entrance. He proposed including students in a revision of the college entry system, but the students rejected this proposal. Maravall wants to keep selectivity in the education system to improve its quality, which he criticizes as poor.

The oldest sister in Tripp's Spanish family is now in
continued on page 5

New library computers modernize reserve system

By T. R Lazo

Since the beginning of the spring term, a new check-out process has been in effect at the Starr Library Reserve desk. A new, computerized system replaces the old, manual system as part of the library's effort to modernize its circulation and cataloging facilities.

The computer package used at the reserve desk is manufactured by the DRA company. It is the least sophisticated module of the library's computer system. Kim Grohs, Starr Library's Circulation Supervisor, explains that Middlebury chose this package because"since so few schools are using the system, the suggestions which Middlebury makes to DRA about the package will have a large impact on the way that DRA improves it in the future."

One of the most immediately noticable advantages of the new system is the change it has brought to the reservation process. In the past, reservations for reserve books have only been allowed for periods beginning at the top of each hour. But now, on a trial basis, the library is allowing students to reserve books for periods beginning at ten-minute intervals throughout each hour. A student arriving at the library at 7:20, for example, can now reserve a book for 7:30 or 7:40
continued on page 11

Midd-town Manhattan

Winter Carnival is this weekend. Enjoy.

The Middlebury Campus

Established 1905 Friday, February 27, 1987

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OPINIONS

A practice of discrimination

The Central Intelligence Agency should not be allowed to recruit candidates actively on the Middlebury College campus.

We applaud the people who organized and participated in the anti-CIA demonstration last Thursday. It is refreshing to see that political apathy has not fully engulfed the student body here at Middlebury.

Middlebury has long professed the advantages of a liberal arts education. Such a training is said to provide not only a broad intellectual foundation, but more importantly, it is said to open our minds to alternative ideas and lifestyles. How can an institution such as Middlebury College, one which condemns all forms of discrimination, allow it to openly occur in one of its buildings? If the College sanctions these activities, is it not perpetuating the problem?

The CIA has publicly stated that candidates with alternative sexual preferences have little chance of obtaining employment with the agency. The CIA has beautifully hidden this fact in its "Policy of Sexual Conduct" statement. It reads, "A recommendation of disapproval is appropriate when, in view of all available evidence concerning the individual's history of sexual behavior, it appears that access to classified information could pose a risk to the national security."

The CIA, as well as all other organizations which openly profess discriminatory hiring policies, have every right to hold information sessions here on campus, however, these agencies must not be allowed to conduct interviews in any College building. These organizations are indeed vital to our national security and to some degree their employment policies may be necessary to their successful functioning, however, Middlebury College must not condone such discriminatory practices to occur on this campus.

Drug abuse is a reality

As Winter Carnival is again upon us, many students determine that their priorities for the weekend are to get as intoxicated as possible on Friday evening and yet be coherent enough on Saturday morning to make it up to the Snowbowl to watch the ski races. Unfortunately, these attitudes are not unique to Carnival weekend.

The amount of substance abuse on American college campuses is phenomenal, and Middlebury has certainly not been immune to this problem. The story of Nick Lieder and the success of drug dealers on this campus serve to illustrate this point. Many may feel that the incident involving John Zaccaro last spring has diminished the amount of drug use on this campus, these people are truly optimistic. Drug use has simply become more discrete.

All too often Middlebury students subscribe to the attitude that substance abuse (many don't even consider alcohol to be a drug) is a problem unique to the uneducated lower classes of the inner cities. We do not believe that we are susceptible to drug addiction, hence our carefree attitudes towards drugs prevail.

It is encouraging to see that President Robison has taken the initiative to combat this problem by establishing the Drug Task Force. We are hopeful that this committee will be able to identify not only that there is indeed a problem here at Middlebury, but also to pinpoint a solution to this problem.

The Middlebury Campus welcomes readers' comments. Letters must be limited to 250 words and submitted by Monday at 5 p.m. to appear in Friday's issue. Letters must be signed by the author and include a return address and telephone number. Pseudonyms will not be published. All letters are subject to editing for clarity and length. Address letters to: To the Editor, ***The Middlebury Campus***, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, VT 05753.

The opinions expressed in the Opinions section are the opinions of the individual writers and do not necessarily represent the views of the *Middlebury Campus*, its editors and staff, or the student body.

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Food and housing are reasonable

By Noah Pollack

This article is written in response to the article in last week's Campus. In his article, Scott stated that the housing and food at Middlebury was a detraction from this $15,500 institution. Before writing my opinion I spoke briefly with Scott, and he reiterated his conviction that "the competition," Williams, Bates and Dartmouth, "was winning, and all you have to do is go there and see."

It seems that many of the Middlebury students did go and see, and with these other schools as options, chose Middlebury. The housing "problems" Scott notes are extremely subjective. To go case by case, there are many freshmen, and I would guess a majority of sophomores, who live in singles. This luxury cannot be overstated. The privacy, quiet and freedom of a single is more than enough redemption for a hole in the wall, or some scratched paint. Furthermore, *most* of the dorms do not have these meaningless imperfections. The newness of Barnes, the indestructable cement of the "new" dorms, and the continuing renovations to the other dorms proves this, and makes the luxury of college living here that much more evident.

Another problem that is often heard regarding rooms is size. Many reasonable students seem convinced that all rooms should have a hilly par-5 off to the side for leisure, and an olympic-sized pool for a workout. I've seen the smallest rooms on this campus, and they all offer enough room to sleep, dress, study, and even to stretch out and play some nerf hoops. All the rooms have windows, most all have reliable climate control in a very unreliable climate, and all rooms have excellent proximity to both bathrooms and classrooms. I know, I live in Davis.

If Scott Sloan was bright enough to get into this highly competitive school, then he ought to be bright enough to figure out when to get a hot shower. In my only visit to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, my 7 o'clock wake-up was the same as about 80 percent of the other guests in the hotel, hence a hot shower was impossible to obtain. But at the risk of oversimplifying a very simple situation, if a hot shower is so critical, I suggest getting up an hour earlier or take one after lunch. The hot water is there. It is just unfair (if not uncharacteristic of many students here) to expect everything you want when you want it.

There are two other housing issues Scott brought up. The students living in "lounges" and Scott's craving for some recognition of senority. Yes, it is true that a minuscule number of freshmen are living in *converted* lounges. But it is ridiculous to call these rooms lounges now. They have locks, beds, dressers, and there is absolutely no way to tell these rooms from others, except that they are a little more spacious. What should be noted about these rooms is that they provide perfectly reasonable rooms for freshmen, while avoiding a gym full of beds with no privacy, peace or security that other expensive colleges have been forced to provide. Housing Director Jenn Reuling put in 12-hour work days to settle freshmen in physically and socially. Jenn deserves applause for her diligence and adaptability in the way she converted these lounges.

The other issue is that seniors deserve special rooms, as Scott implied. Why? Do seniors pay more money than other students? Last I checked, everybody pays the same fifteen-five.

The food here is fine. There are always various alternatives offered in the cafeterias. There is always a hot meal, and the nutrition is superb. All four basic food groups are represented. The fact is that Middlebury's food services should not be criticized. At other schools seconds cost money, the lines are a lot longer and the food is no better. I was with Scott when he "had the pleasure of dining at Bates." The food was the same — the only difference that supported Scott's argument was that Bates offered Cocoa-Krispies. Alas, the Achilles' heel of our food service — no Cocoa Krispies. Yet, there are suggestion cards that could be used, but they often are ignored. It is more fun to whine than dine.

Finally, in support of the food service, the food is mostly average, but there are great meals as often as twice a week. When London Broil is served and complaining students go to Amigo's, there are only two answers: They are home-sick Mexicans, or they have brain damage.

> ...it is ridiculous to call these rooms lounges

I believe Middlebury College maintains the competitive edge over other colleges because of the area, the motivated students and the Lambertis, Prigos, Tillinghasts and other outstanding professors. The housing and food services merely maintain that standard of quality, and continously refine and reinforce their positions. What may detract from the Middlebury facet of the competitive college business are some spoiled students who have exchanged their educational priorities for outrageous materialistic desires.

If college is just a business, then education is the bottom line. We are just fortunate that the extremities of food and housing are also excellent here at Middlebury.

Universal service a necessity

By Chris Hiland

On the February 5 op-ed page of the New York Times, there appeared an article by James W. Davis, a professor of political science at Washington University, entitled "Bring Back the Draft." In his article, Mr. Davis states that the pool of volunteers for our armed services is shrinking. In 1980, he says, there were 17.5 million people between the ages of 17 to 20. By 1990, that figure will shrink to 13 million. According to Mr. Davis, the only way to maintain armed forces of sufficient size is to reinstate the draft. This is not to say that all citizens would have to serve one year in the armed services. Alternatives include the Peace Corps and a government agency.

Universal service is practiced in most European countries. It supplies the government with a steady stream of new workers every year and provides the participants with an opportunity to learn a trade. Imagine the benefits of offering a young person from the ghetto an opportunity to succeed. The government provides its employees with good pay, excellent benefits and virtually limitless opportunities. Universal service would subsequently save the government money, lowering costs for agencies affected.

The idea of renewing the draft is being taken seriously by politicians as well. Gary Hart has stated his intention of sponsoring a bill for universal service. And Senate Armed Services Committee chairman Sam Nunn will most likely bring the bill to hearing.

Perhaps the draft is not the answer. But manditory universal service is a feasible alternative to Mr. Davis' proposal. He states that without a draft, high recruiting and advertising costs will become a problem. Mandatory one year service would alleviate those costs.

Some will argue that universal service would infringe upon some of our inherent freedoms. I argue that this is not true. In America, we enjoy the highest standard of living of any country in the world. We pay much lower taxes that comparable countries in Europe and we also have MTV. To those who argue against mandatory universal service, I present the words of John F. Kennedy, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."

Letters to the Editor

Still more about SCAM

To the Editor:

It appears that once again the College administration is seeking to discredit, and perhaps dismantle, the Student Course Appraisal Manual (*Is S.C.A.M. a Scam?*, January 16, 1987). This is nothing new; the administration has been reluctant at best in its support for SCAM from the start. Yet it is, of course, quite worrisome. For in an academic community it would be expected that truly open-minded educators would warmly welcome and strongly support any efforts make to register student feedback and increase awareness regarding the instruction offered.

Unfortunately, the complaints which Deans John McCardell and John Emerson lodge about SCAM can only be perceived as red herrings, designed to gloss over their fundamental complaint: that SCAM exists at all. If the administration's genuine problem with SCAM was that its return percentages are too low, they might cooperate with SCAM in a joint effort to improve these rates. Many proposals have been offered by SCAM through the years, ranging from making SCAM questionnaires mandatory to distributing the questionnaires during class time. Yet the administration has been adamant in opposing SCAM on every constructive proposal.

Further, McCardell's suggestion that SCAM is "acting irresponsibly by publishing averages based on return rates as low as 15 percent" is disingenuous and a bit ludicrous. Is McCardell suggesting that Middlebury students are not competent to look at the statistics (percentages of return have always been included for each class represented in SCAM) and judge for themselves whether or not a particular return rate is high enough to trust? I doubt it. But one cannot help but to read McCardell's complaint as analogizing SCAM to some sort of subversive literature designed to deceive the masses.

The sad truth thus appears to be that Middlebury's administration simply fears the notion of students having easy access to their peers' opinions of the courses offered. That's a shame. SCAM serves an important purpose at Middlebury, as many students recoginze. It could more effectively do this if its critics turned their attention toward improving the booklet rather than destroying it.

Sam Silver

Campus editorial does disservice

To the Editor:

Your editorial (February 20) describes the decision not to include a Student Center on the Campaign Table of Needs as "mindboggling." It goes on to imply that the Faculty Long Range Planning Committee either failed to inform itself of student opinion or lacked sensitivity to the students' point of view.

In fact, the Committee, during the year of its deliberations, met with faculty, students and administrators from every corner of the College. The Dean of Students and the Dean of the College were consulted at length. The Committee met with the Student Forum, hosted an open meeting for the entire College community and offered to meet with any interested campus group. I believe we took the pulse of the community quite accurately.

The Committee discussed the large public gathering space we have come to know

continued on page 3

More letters appear on page 3.

Covert Action?

To the Editor:

These things used to amuse me. Every once in a while some wonderful little piece of hypocrisy would turn up which made me laugh out loud at the sublime stupidity of human beings. Now these things turn up every day it seems—by the dozens. So now I don't laugh any more. I've begun to worry. "The President doesn't remember, the President misspoke. The National College Republicans issued a press release today lauding Oliver North as a national hero." Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Reagan, Springsteen, and Stallone. Blessed Trinity.

Still the C.I.A. has brightened up my week with a truly delectable quotation from Tom Gilligan, C.I.A. recruiter during his recent visit to Middlebury. This from dear Tom explaining the C.I.A.'s policy of not hiring homosexuals, "It's a question of whether a person's lifestyle is going to create a problem, not necessarily just homosexuality."(Burlington Free Press, Feb. 20, 1987)

The comment is appalling. I take that as a foregone conclusion. It seems based upon a stereotyped notion of the homosexual as overly promiscuous, or at least a belief that homosexuals are necessarily high profile type people. Mr. Gilligan wisely refuses to be more specific about the "problems" of the homosexual lifestyle. A more comprehensive discussion of the policy would most likely have exposed the genuine homophobia and general narrowmindedness of the C.I.A. recruitment plan. As a twenty-seven year veteran of the C.I.A. Mr. Gilligan knows how damaging specifics can be and thus honors the time-tested C.I.A. code of political doublespeak and vagueness.

All this aside I feel it is my patriotic duty to set Mr. Gilligan and the C.I.A. straight. They ought to welcome homosexuals for interviews with open arms. At least at Middlebury. These people are just what Mr. Gilligan is looking for. If they have survived being gay at Middlebury they are probably people who would make ideal C.I.A. agents. They are able to perform under constant tension. The stress of existence as gays or lesbians in the essentially homophobic atmosphere of Middlebury seems remarkably similar to that suffered by a Western spy in some Eastern bloc nation. As Richard Cornwall suggested, the gay community at Middlebury is like a gulag—both emotionally and physically isolated from the mainstream. These people are capable of great feats of hiding their true personalities out of fear and necessity. They will not show emotion in the most tense and trying circumstances of daily life. Four years at Middlebury has taught them to be shrewd and cagey, to be superb judges of character, to know whom to trust and whom not to in an instant. They may be tortured by guilt and remorse, corporal and emotional suffering, yet they will not yield their deepest secrets. They have learned to conduct their personal lives in the most private of fashions, knowing that ostracism and notoriety are the price one may pay for exposure.

In short being gay at Middlebury seems the perfect training for a career in the C.I.A.. Covert action takes many different forms, Mr. Gilligan, can't you see that?

Nick Siewert

Thank the seniors

To the Editor:

As I strolled into CC and P to research this article, I was sure that my final copy would read something like: "Midd students' only goal in life – to make money; Investment Banks swamped with senior interview bids." Thankfully, this was not the case.

Yes, institutions such as Manufacturer Hanover's Trust, Chemical Bank, and the Bank of Boston were, as expected, very hot items this month, but so were Independent Educational Services, and Colgate-Palmolive. Firms with the fewest bids included community organizations and public interest recourse groups. Suprisingly though, explained Steve Johansson, director of CC and P, the Peace Corps has hired more Middlebury graduates than any other single organization in recent years. Sure, there are a lot more banks than there are overseas relief agencies, but the Peace Corps is still going strong long after the 1960s.

For those students who were not simply looking at the Peace Corps, the biggest news stemming from CC and P, before the USA Today covered the anti-CIA rally, was the problems which plagued students who wished to interview with "The Boston Group." A major snowstorm hit New England on the same day as the interviews, and many students did not make it to Boston at all. When those that did brave the wintry drive arrived, many found that the interviewers had not received their resumes as was supposed to have been the case. Some students, from not just Middlebury, but from Amherst, Colgate, Hamilton, St. Lawrence, Skidmore, Weslean, and Williams were infuriated, and the associated stress from the icy travel only worsened matters. It turned out not to be so bad after all. The only reply was from an interviewer who said that the Middlebury applicants were fantastic. Let us thank the seniors, and hope that the above attitude continues for years to come.

Eric Lundberg

Student Center

continued from page 2

as the "Wonnacott Barn" many times. It did not, however, find that space a priority for the College at that time, just as it did not include in its report several other facilities requested by different constituencies.

The Committee's report was considered and endorsed by the President's staff, presented to the Board of Trustees and adopted by the Board. The Table of Needs was constructed with the report as a template.

At no point in any discussion leading up the the Board's endorsement did anyone mention the subject of a Student Center as it is now envisioned. The large party space came up frequently, but the idea of clustering many student activites in a larger and more complicated building did not, except as a part of one student's senior thesis project.

Since then the Student Center has become a priority for the College. The administration is working hard to move the project along as expeditiously as possible. For the Campus to suggest that somehow the Long Range Planning Committee should have included in its report a facility no one was talking about at the time is just unreasonable. The Committee was well informed. It had to make choices and it made them. In so doing it set goals for the College to which, to the best of my knowledge, no one objected.

None of this is confidential information. A simple phone call could have prevented a misinformed and misleading editorial – just as is might have prevented the (second) misspelling of the name of the architectural firm engaged for the Arts Center.

We do not have to choose between an Arts Center and a Student Center. We can afford to do both, and the Board of Trustees is supporting both projects. The Campus does not do us a service by suggesting otherwise.

Bruce Peterson
Provost

TOWN MEETING DAY

To the Editor:

To the Students of Middlebury College:

Though most of you don't come from Middlebury and vicinity, some of you are in a position to help out this area substantially. On March 3, 1987 (Town Meeting Day) the 1987-88 budget for Middlebury Union High School will be put up for a vote. I am writing to implore the many of you who are registered to vote in Middlebury, to vote in favor of the proposed budget on this day.

Why am I going to such an extreme to get out your vote? Because as college students, you know that one can't put a price tag upon the value of a good education. Last year the proposed budget was rejected twice (!!) forcing MUHS to cut not only four faculty and staff members, but also coaching positions, faculty enrichment travel funds, computer suplies, and the entire first aid program. There is almost always some cutable slack within every institution, but when said institution is a school, invariably the quality of the end product suffers.

This year, though there are over a dozen new items needed by the school, the 1987-88 budget proposes the allocation of only enough funds to erase the current deficit and to maintain the status quo. There is also a second item proposing the allocation of sufficient funds to replace the badly leaking Vocational technical Center roof.

There is no fat to cut this year! Please remember to the value of your secondary education and help the kids in Middlebury and vicinity get the best education they can. Vote YES on Monday, March 3. Check with the Middlebury town Clerk's Office for polling hours.

Tracy Edwards '86

CORRECTIONS

Due to an editor's error, the name of the architectural firm that has been hired to build the proposed arts center was misidentified in the last issue. The firm is Hardy, Holzman and Pfeiffer.

●

In last week's issue an open letter to President Robison on dorm damage was printed without identifying the letters' author. It was Peter Holmesacourt.

NOTHING IMPRESSES AN EMPLOYER LIKE DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL.

After years of intense study, a lot of college graduates finally learn something. They're not qualified for the job they want.

That's why there's a nationwide program for college students called Cooperative Education. It allows students to alternate studies at the college of their choice with paid, practical work experience in the career of their choice.

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It's eleven p.m.
Do you know where your paper is?

Yes.

Let's be real. Compare the equipment she's using to yours. If you were both trying to tunnel through a mountain, she'd have a bulldozer and you'd have a shrimp fork.

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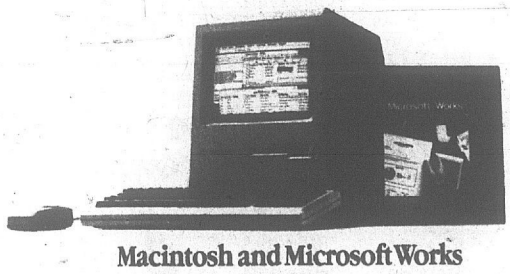

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NEWS

Students, faculty protest on-campus CIA recruitment

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Colorado last year, riot police used mace and clubs on protestors. Protests at the University of Vermont last year led to a decision on the part of the administration to ban the CIA from recruiting on campus.

Twelve interviews were scheduled Thursday; desk assistants at Adirondack said that all appointments were running as scheduled. As one interviewee picked her way through the bodies crowding the lobby, there was some heckling. "Don't do it" and "Think about your decision" were called out.

The anti-CIA demonstration prompted a counter-demonstration by seven members of the College Republicans who held up placards reading "Freedom of Choice," "14,800 per year and Armadillos prevents our employment," and "Welcome CIA." Several of the counter-protestors felt that the demonstrators were interfering with the applicants' interviews, although there was no direct action taken to prevent them from entering Adirondack. Said John Ward "It's a harassment issue." Kevin Barry reiterated the group's sentiments: "Students have the right to interview with whom they want."

Students who had job interviews with the CIA were unwilling to comment about the issue or whether they felt harassed by the demonstrators. Apparently, much secrecy surrounds the application process. The CIA does not allow its interviewees to talk about their interviews.

As the demonstration progressed, both groups displayed American flags for the news cameras and reporters assembled, although the anti-CIA protestors' flag had a peace symbol spray-painted on it.

In addition to the students on hand, several faculty and administration members were also present. Professor Monod of the history department said that he had been contacted by Citizens in Action about the protest, and had been asked to spread the word around. On the faculty turnout, Monod commented, "I think a large number of faculty don't particularly like the CIA recruiting on campus, but they're not activist enough to do anything about it."

The protest also brought Chaplain John Walsh down from his office. He said,"I am very supportive of what they are demanding."

One important distinction made by the protestors was the difference between CIA open meetings and actual job interviews. Victor Provenzano, a spokesman for the anti-CIA protestors, said "We believe that the CIA has the right to speak. We do not believe that the school should be using its facilities to allow the CIA to recruit."

After several hours, the protestors dispersed, ending the protest, but not the issue. On Friday, Greg Guma, a journalist who has specialized izes in writing about the CIA for over a decade, spoke about the agency in Upper Proctor Lounge. Also, the radio talk show *Spectrum* hosted Victor Provenzano and Maryse Shinn of the College Republicans.

At the Sunday evening Student Forum meeting, protest leaders were in attendance. The issue at stake was whether Student Forum would recommend that CIA recruitment be moved off-campus.

The Citizens in Action leaders reiterated their arguments: that the CIA is an illegal and immoral organization, and that it discriminates against homosexuals. Professor Rosenberg of the Political Science department added that "If it were to become known that we are a training school for the CIA it will hurt our reputation." At present, the CIA recruits at Middlebury five times per year. He argued that if other nations viewed us as a "feeder school" for the CIA, they may interfere with or terminate our overseas schools program.

Rob Albritton, a student in the Soviet Studies program, argued against off-campus recruiting on the grounds that it would inconvenience CIA interviewees. Also, he mentioned a CIA study which stated that eighty to ninety percent of people of alternate sexual preference are more likely to divulge information or turn loyalty.

This statistic caused some audible scoffing among the audience, and also swung the topic of discussion away from the ethics of the CIA, and onto its hiring policies, which have been accused of being biased against homosexuals. Michael Neff, Student Forum President, asked Dean of the College John Emerson if the CIA followed the Colleges equal opportunity code, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual preference. Dean Emerson said that the CIA had submitted a statement which said the organization felt that homosexuality was in some ways a security threat, but that it would judge each case individually. (See accompanying statement.)

Based on the vagueness of the statement, the feeling was that the CIA does discriminate to some extent against homosexuals. A motion to ban the CIA from recruiting on campus was voted on, and defeated seventeen to fifteen. Many felt that banning only the CIA was too limited in scope, that other organizations such as the Armed Services may also not be in compliance with the Middlebury's racial hiring guidelines.

David VanLuven made another proposal—to examine all organizations using College facilities for student recruitment, and determine if they comply with the guidelines.

This passed almost unanimously. After review, the Student Forum will reevaluate the situation this spring.

In response to the issue, Michael Neff said "I think that the CIA needs the type of students we have. But also, we should criticize the CIA in an open forum."

John Ward of the College Republicans said,"People like those in Citizens in Action have some truly legitimate aims. It is unfortunate, however, that these aims are completely unrealistic. I think the vote reflected this sentiment."

The leaders of Citizens in Action were dissapointed by the Forum's decision not to ban the CIA immediately. Said Tore Kapstad, "These people are not willing to make a personal sacrifice to humanity. They're so wrapped up in getting a job and their nationalistic biases that they've overlooked fundamental human rights."

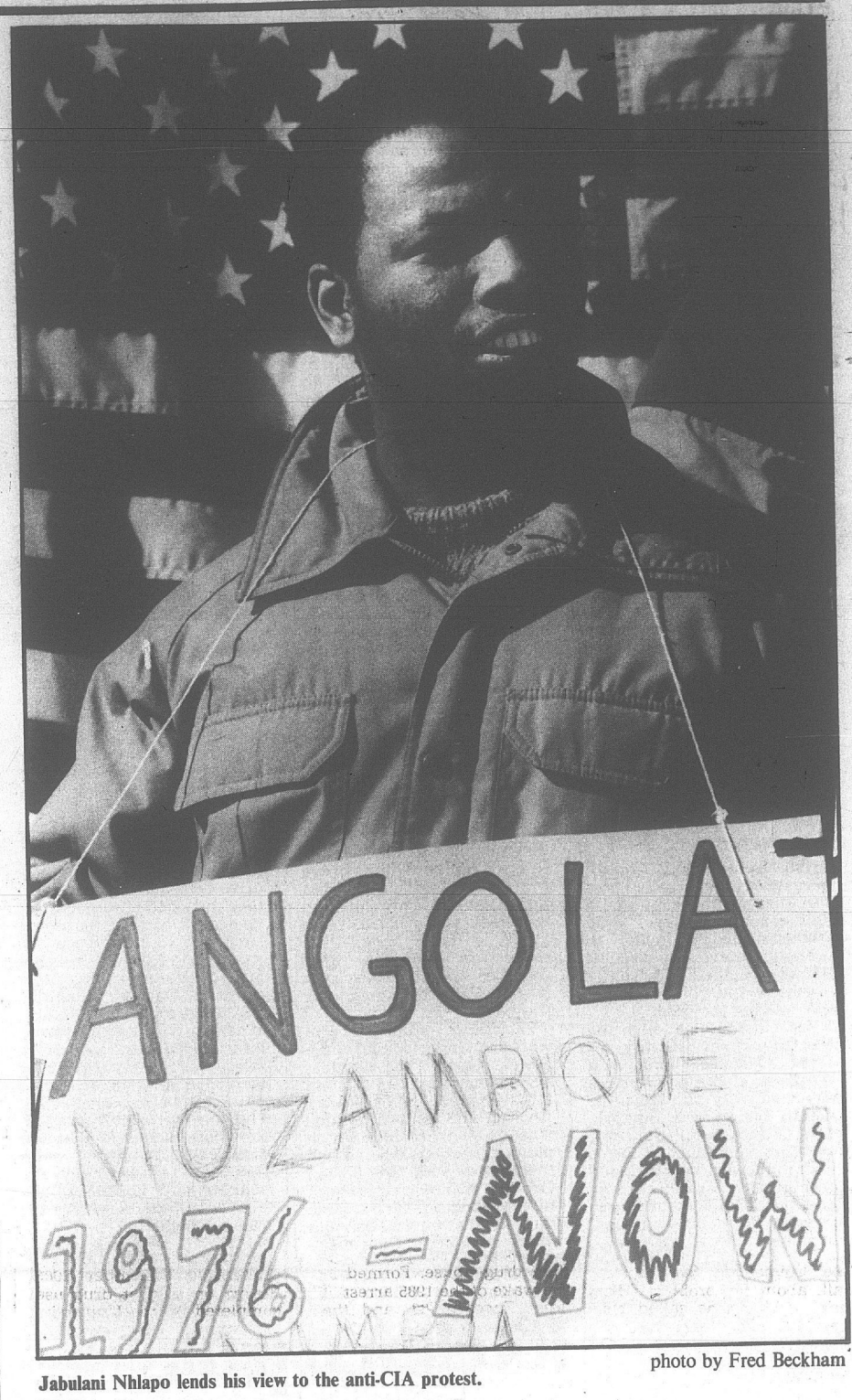

photo by Fred Beckham

Jabulani Nhlapo lends his view to the anti-CIA protest.

verbatim:

CIA Policy on sexual conduct

Sexual conduct can be a relevant consideration in circumstances in which the conduct reflects upon the individuals ability, indicates a personality disorder, or could result in exposing the individual to direct or indirect pressure because of susceptibility to undo influence, duress, blackmail or coercion. For example, foreign intelligence services are known to target for cultivation and exploitation persons known or believed to be practicing adult homosexual behavior.

There have been a significant number of espionage cases in which homosexual conduct has been a factor. In addition, homosexual activity is illegal in many areas of the world in which Agency personnel must serve. In examining such cases, it is relevant to consider the age of the person, the voluntariness and frequency of such activities, the public nature and the frequency of such activities, the public nature and the recency of the conduct, the identity of others participating in the conduct, and any other circumstances which may serve to aggravate the nature or character of the conduct. A recommendation for disapproval is appropriate when, in view of all available evidence concerning the individual's history of sexual behavior, it appears that access to classified information could pose a risk to the national security.

CIA employees and others holding CIA security clearances or approvals are entrusted with access to highly sensitive classified information relating to the national security. To be eligible for access to classified information, individuals must be trustworthy, stable, of excellent character and discretion, and not subject to undo influence or duress through exploitable personal conduct.

The security clearance or approval process entails the examination of a sufficient period of a person's life to make a determination that the person is not now, nor likely to become later, an unacceptable security risk. The adjudication in the field of security is the careful weighing of a number of variables known as the "whole person" concept. The recency of occurance of any adverse incident, together with circumstances pertaining thereto, is central to a fair and uniform evaluation. The maturity and responsibility of a person at the time of the adverse incident(s) as well as any repetition or continuation of such conduct will be considered. Each case must be judged on its own merits, and final determination remains the responsibility of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Any doubt concerning a person having access to classified information shall be resolved in favor of the national security.

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Skiers at Nationals face possible drug testing

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system will probably change over the first few years."

The new program will only affect those Middlebury athletes who go to national competitions individually because the college doesn't send entire teams to national competition. So far this year that includes a few members of the ski team and Dorcas DenHartog for girls' cross-country (The NCAA elected not to test at the Division III cross-country championships).

In the Alpine and Nordic ski competition, the top three individuals will be tested, as well as two racers chosen at random. According to ski coach Terry Aldrich, "If an athlete has drugs in his system, his results will be thrown out and he will be ineligible to compete for a year.

If an athlete thinks he may have drugs in his system, there's a possibility the school will test him before he goes to nationals. Skier Jen Babin remarked, "If the school tests athletes who think that they might not be clean, they would only have to miss that competition instead of losing their eligibility for a year."

Lawson stated, "The department stance is that we want to provide pertinent information to promote responsibility in athletes regarding drugs. I'm not sure what facilities we'd use, but if someone requested a test, we'd consider it— especially since the NCAA tests for so many different things."

Middlebury doesn't have its own drug-testing program right now; however, according to Dean Karl Lindholm, the possibility of testing is being discussed by the College's drug task force.

"The larger Division I universities like UCLA have programs of their own; UVM recently reviewed the issue and decided not to test," said Lawson. Aldrich remarked, "I think this is something every institution has to decide for itself."

All athletes are required by the NCAA to sign a form consenting to be tested for drugs. However, there are people who feel the testing is an invasion of their privacy. At Stanford University, a member of the women's swim team refused to sign the form on principle and she was not allowed to compete. She took her case to court and is awaiting a decision.

However, the skiers at Middlebury are basically in favor of the test. Babin stated, "A lot of people look up to athletes in this country and if we can't expect them to be clean, how can we expect the youth of America to be."

"Testing is good because it eliminates the possibility of athletes using drugs, but I don't think drugs are a big problem in collegiate skiing,"said Skier Simon Shepard, who didn't feel testing is an invasion of privacy." In everything there are rules and everyone's got to learn to play by the rules."

The possibility of keeping athletes from using steroids was one of the positive aspects people saw in the program. "I'm in favor of testing because it insures that competitors don't have an advantage or disadvantage; it keeps everything equal," said Nordic Skier Sue Church. "It's kind of a pain if you get picked but it has to be done. If I was being tested just as an individual, I might think it was an invasion of my privacy, but I'm choosing to take part in a national competition, and I think they have the right to make sure I'm not using something to aid my performance."

"I think the death of Len Bias demonstrates that athletes are not immune to this sort of problem,"added Terry Aldrich. "Hopefully, the threat of disqualification is enough of a deterrent to keep people for using drugs."

Registration confusion:

By Carol A. Scarbeau

A large number of students got a surprise two weeks ago when their names did not appear on the rosters of courses for which they thought they had registered. John Melson and Todd Walter, both class of '87, found themselves apparently unregistered for any of their courses on the first few days of classes. Upon going to Old Chapel, they were told by Lucinda Rigg, Director of Undergraduate Records, that there had been some sort of mix-up, and their courses were promptly keyed into the computer.

For other students things weren't so easy. Students in over-enrolled courses (mostly in the Art Department, where an injured professor prompted the cancellation of two courses) faced problems when they tried to have their names added to the lists. Mrs. Rigg commented that in these cases, the students were given notes explaining the problem to professors and offering to send them an official print-out of the student's corrected course list. Mrs. Rigg also said that an updated print-out of each student's spring term courses would be sent out before the end of the Drop-Add period, enabling students to clear up any remaining mix-ups.

As for possible causes of the confusion, Mrs. Rigg speculated that there may have been a problem with one of the computers at Data Processing. However, Mr. James McEvilla, Operations Manager of Data Processing in Voter Hall, said there had been no such problem and that he had not been aware of the mix-up. The folks in Data Processing in Gifford remember "something" happening back in December. They said, however that it would not have been caused by a machine fault because

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Drugs at Middlebury: An addict's experience

"When I couldn't get coke, I would drink, smoke pot, eat mushrooms."

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drank regularly, but his cocaine use was still a solo habit. "It was all loaned to me because the dealers were friends of mine," he said.

Lieder's drug habits changed during his junior year as he began doing larger amounts and amassing debts. He recalls feeling dirty, growing his hair long, and staying up late alone. During his all night coke binges, Lieder would write long letters home which he would never send. "When I couldn't get coke, I would drink, smoke pot, eat mushrooms," and he would often see a dealer three times in a night to replenish his supply. It really didn't seem to matter what lengths he went to, as long as he "had that first line." During his junior year, Lieder had the chance to play football here. "The night before the scrimmage with Trinity, I stayed up and did a gram. When I finally got on the field, I forgot my plays. I despised myself because I blew a great opportunity," he said.

During his senior year, Lieder looked forward to "getting into Middlebury life" and says now that he really didn't want to be remembered at the College as "the guy with the coke." He was also convinced that he wouldn't blow it again as he had the previous year. His good intentions failed however, and senior spring he moved into Henkels house with two students who dealt cocaine.

He recalls incredible paranoia during this time, as his drug use soared. During most of the spring term, people stopped dealing to him. One night, he went to see a "friend" downtown in Battell Block who wouldn't sell him a half gram of cocaine. He remembers sitting in the hall begging the dealer to sell to him. When the student asked, "Nick, do you have a problem? Can you stop this? Can you stop doing cocaine?" his response was "Sure, any time." Soon after that, Lieder went to see Gary Margolis, of the Counseling Service, to talk about his problem. The next weekend he called his parents in California to tell them that he was a cocaine addict. His family flew out, paid about $6,700 in debts and hoped that Nick and Margolis would deal with the problem. "After Dad left, until graduation, I got drunk every night and would stumble back to Henckels. I was even drunk for my graduation, but I wasn't doing coke so it was OK.... I walked out of graduation and I vowed never to go back to Middlebury."

Nick went to Los Angeles where he was "3000 miles away from the problems I had had in college." He started again with a friend at home, doing a half gram, and that was the beginning of a downward spiral. He began doing a lot of coke. Alone.

At one point, he ran out of the drug and drove to Hollywood, where he bought from a dealer on Melrose, who offerd him a half gram for $50. Lieder had $80, and begged the street dealer for the other half-gram. He drove around, snorting it directly from the bag using a bic pen, without bothering to chop it up. It burned terribly, and he later realized that it must have been PCP, Angel Dust. Nick couldn't hide his problem when his mother found his checkbook and saw the amount of money he was spending. He told her he was paying back debts. But a few days later, when challenged again, he admitted that he was, once again, addicted to cocaine.

That was all over nine months ago, and Lieder has been sober, no drinks, no drugs, since entering a rehabilitation program. He returned to Middlebury for the first time during January and met with the Trustees Drug Task Force, President Robison, the football team, and with Deans and friends who are still here. "I know that the drug problem hasn't changed in a year and a half. And I'm not the only person with this kind of problem. It's nationwide, but it's also huge in Middlebury and I believe that it is with you, the Trustees and the faculty that the problem has to first be approached," says Lieder. "I don't want anyone ever to have to leave Middlebury vowing never to go back because of the experience he had with drugs or alcohol."

Lieder says that the worst thing that the College can do is to do nothing. There has to be an attitude change within the community "so that we stop thinking that the dealers are the cool people on campus," says Lieder. "Dealers are bad people. They just care for the money. They may say they're doing it for their friends, but ultimately, they're just killing their friends and themselves."

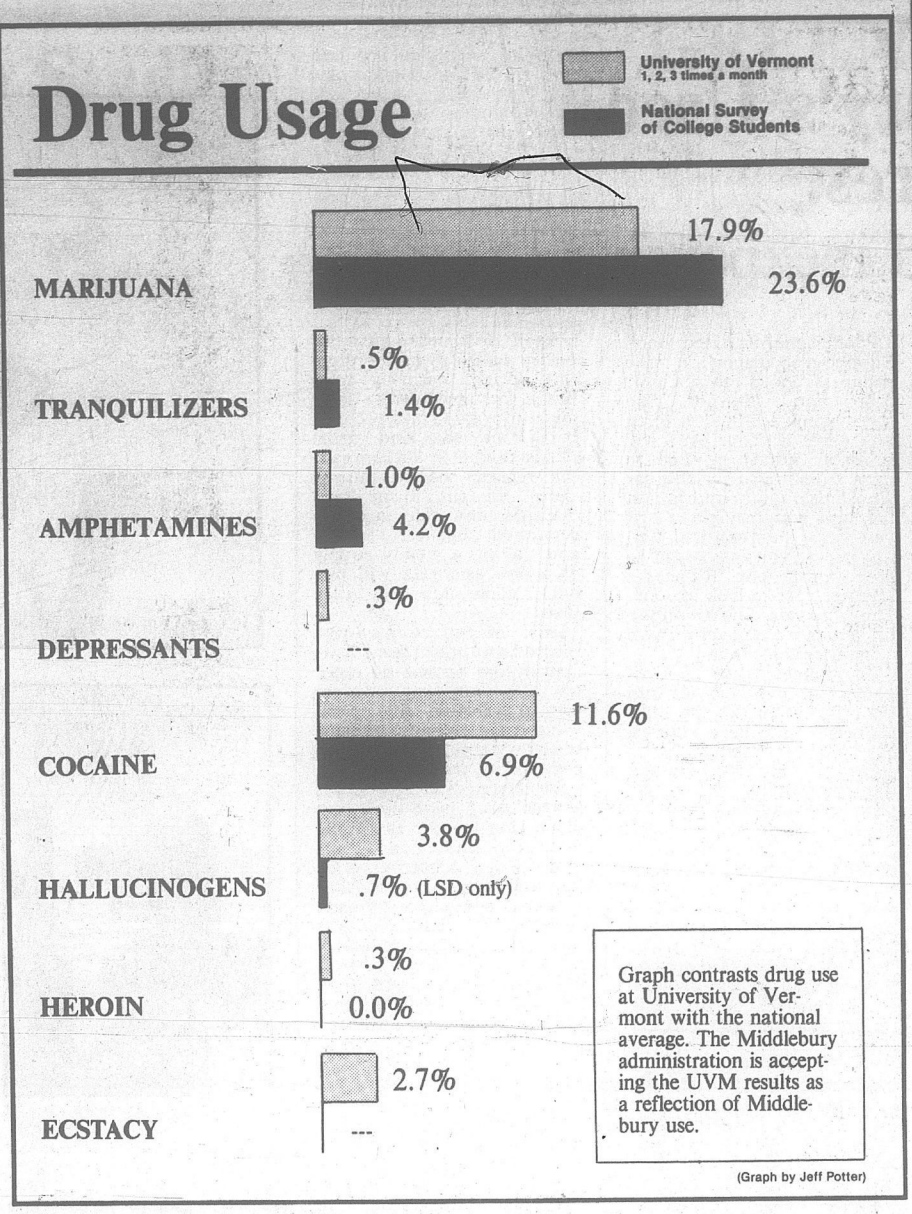
At present, the Trustees Task Force on Drug and Alcohol abuse is examining ways to change the prevailing attitudes on campus regarding drug abuse. Formed in the wake of the 1985 arrest of John Zaccaro '86, and the unpleasant publicity that incident brought the College, the Trustees Task Force, by virtue of its name, indicates a level of support within the administration and the Trustees, and extends beyond a normal committee, according to member Jim Grube, Men's Lacrosse and Assistant Football Coach. Coordinated by Dean Karl Lindholm, the Task Force is comprosed of Sister Elizabeth Candon, Trinity College, Burlington; Karen Andrews, Accounting; Jim Davis, Trustee; Jim Grube; Martha Mathis; Tamar Meyer; Marc Reiss; Yonna McShane; Fred Spencer; John Walsh; and students, Margie Lynch and Shawn Megathlin. The committee was moving slowly until Lieder's visit in January. His story seemed to Margie Lynch '89 to be "very lonely experience."

"Busting everyone is not going to help the casualties or solve the problem," said Lynch. "The Drug Task Force seeks to provide education on the overwhelming burden of drug abuse on our campus." At the moment, the Task Force is relying on what it believes are accurate statistics provided in a comprehensive December 1986 Report on student drug use completed by the University of Vermont. The purpose of that report was to gather information about student drug use so that UVM could build an effective drug education program in conjunction with its established alcohol education program. Drug use has been the focus of much media attention in recent months, and it appears that Vermont, in general, has an increased amount of drug-related criminal activity. In response to these current trends, UVM and Middlebury are addressing the issue of drug use in the college environment.

The report has been found to be accurate for the Middlebury College community by the Deans and the Counseling Service. According to the report, marijuana, cocaine and hallucinogens are the drugs of choice, with out-of-state students using drugs more frequently than in-state students. What is particularly alarming, and which relates directly to Lieder's experience, is that about 50 percent of the UVM sample have tried cocaine, with 11.6 percent using it 1, 2, or 3 times a month. The comparable national average (1985) is 6.9 percent. Further sampling found that 15.6 percent of out-of-state students use cocaine 1, 2, or 3 times per month, versus 6.3 percent of in-state students. About 80 percent of UVM students have used marijuana at some time, with 15.7 percent using it weekly. 49.1 percent of students using drugs obtained them in residence halls, with off-campus apartments and fraternities-sororities following close behind.

At present, the Task Force is using the data cited in the report along with ancillary information to compile a report which they will present at the March Faculty Meeting. In the interim, according to Grube, "we will to try to educate ourselves about drug abuse, relating it to a Middlebury experience." Does Grube think that someone should have noticed Lieder's addiction, especially his athletic coaches? "I was totally fooled. In no way did I suspect he was using coke, or alcohol. One of the most insidious things about cocaine abuse is that the abuser can conceal his usage and still function as a student. Unless deeply involved in therapy and counseling, in general, the average faculty member is not as aware of the abuse level." Grube hopes that the Task Force will be able to institute a drug education program for all sectors of the College community that might help us all to spot and deal with drug use. Sophomore Lynch calls the Task Force "committed" in their aim to come up with solutions and educational programs to deal with the burden of drug use on campus. "We would like to be a nationwide example in the way we [Middlebury] attack drug abuse."

Lieder hopes for the same quick action, lest a Len Bias drug-related death occur here. To listen to Nick Lieder's story is to feel drained, and to want to deny that someone could lurk around at night doing drugs in order to face the days here. "When I think about Middlebury, I can't picture it with a blue sky, and there aren't a whole lot of smiling faces that I can picture either. If there's any one way that I can help prevent just one person from ever leaving Middlebury and not seeing a blue sky . . . it's a terrible feeling . . ."



College stores restricted for sake of small business

By Pam Labatt-Simon

Many states across the U.S. are attempting to rectify the conflicts that have recently arisen between small business owners and campus stores. Three states(Arizona, Illinois, and Louisiana) have already passed bills regarding this matter, and fifteen other states are considering incorporating laws limiting the rights of college stores.

The animosity is over the right of the college store, and to what extent the goods it sells should overlap the goods sold by small businesses. One law passed concerning this issue was enacted in Arizona in 1981. It states, "Colleges and universities may not sell goods or services that are available from private enterprises unless those goods or services are an integral part of research or instruction." This gives a basic outline of the complaints of the store owners. They feel that a more defined line should be drawn between the campus' and the town's businesses, and that the present line has been overstepped.

However, this problem seems to exist only in areas with large college communities such as Columbia or Yale Universities. There is no evidence that smaller colleges or towns have suffered similar difficulties. Vermont, for example, does not appear to be a state which has found it necessary to provide for a more definite boundary through its government.

According to the Manager of the Middlebury College Store, Carl Peabody, it really is not even an issue. "I've always felt that our relations with the downtown stores have been excellent," he says, "and I haven't seen any change in this."

The responses from owners of small businesses in downtown Middlebury concurs with Mr. Peabody's reaction. Julius W. Whitney, store manager of Park Drug, says that he hasn't heard of any problems. According to the Chamber of Commerce, there have not been any complaints, and none are anticipated for the future.

Evidently, though the friction between small businesses and college stores does exist in some areas, it is not a widespread problem, or something that Middlebury has encountered up to this point.

Tex prep summer program:

Midd students assist at U of T

By Carol Scarbeau

Through the combined efforts of the Administration, Admissions, and the departments of Biology, Spanish, and Teacher Education, Middlebury College will be sending two students to act as assistants in a summer program at the University of Texas at San Antonio.

In a memorandum on the subject, Rick Dalton, Director of Enrollment Planning stated: "The University of Texas at San Antonio sponsors an eight-week program each summer for 400 high school students who have an interest in studying science and engineering. Middlebury has been invited to send two program assistants whose responsibility will be to oversee twenty Texas Prep students. Texas Prep students have been identified as academically bright, but economically disadvantaged; although they are from different ethnic groups, most are Hispanic."

Mr. Dalton said that Middlebury is looking to send a "good ambassador, because we clearly want to get the Middlebury word out to these students." It is important, however, for the candidate to have some background in the sciences and, while not a necessity, familiarity with Spanish would be helpful. "That would be the most ideal of candidates," Mr. Dalton stated.

A Middlebury admissions officer heard of the Tex Prep program while travelling in San Antonio. Middlebury will be one of a number of colleges participating in this program, the aim of which is threefold.

The Tex Prep students will profit from the Middlebury students' guidance and assistance, while the two Middlebury students will have the opportunity to explore what is for many a different part of the country, and to get first-hand teaching experience. An added benefit would be attracting prospective minority students.

Mr. Dalton noted that participation in this program is part of an ongoing minority outreach effort. the Tex Prep summer program is a step in an newly formalized program for the recruitment of Hispanics which identifies San Antonio among its target areas. Currently, target areas include Hartford, Boston, New York, Miami, and Los Angeles.

But as Mr. Dalton specified, the college is getting involved in the Tex Prep program "not just to attract students, but because of its interest in social responsibility. We have an opportunity to help...the larger educational community."

Middlebury College will contribute funds to cover program costs as well as a small stipend for each student selected for the summer position in San Antonio. A memo with further details will be distributed to the general college community in the near future. There will also be a meeting Monday, March 9 at 7:00 pm at the admissions office, where a video of the Tex Prep program will be shown. Interested students should contact Rick Dalton at Admissions.

●

Student protests in Spain: Midd Madrid students talk

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COU, the final year before the university, required of all students who want to attend the university. According to Tripp, most of these students are involved in the demonstrations. Although Tripp's Spanish sister is not actively participating in the strikes, he says she is among those frustrated with the entrance exam. "I heard it's impossible," Tripp said. "She took it last year and failed it, and this year she's taking it again. It seems ridiculous to have one exam for college entrance."

In Spain, a university degree is nearly essential for a good job, says Eric Beale '88. "There's a lot of unemployment here and without a university degree you're out of luck completely." The Government says the current unemployment rate for those ages 16-24 is 45 percent. The overall unemployment rate in Spain is 21 percent, the highest in Western Europe. Beale has friends who are studying law in private universities, where they will most likely do well and get a job, but he says these universities are few. Most students who attend private universities and the Instituto Internacional, where Middlebury students study, are from upper-middle class families and are more conservative than the students who are protesting.

Daniels, Tripp, and Beale agree that the upper-middle class students neither take part in nor think much of hte demonstrations and strikes. "The kids who are doing this are left-wing, kind of the equivalent of punk, with leather jackets and mohawks," Beale said.

"I've hear that some of the people who do the damage aren't even students--just rundown punk kids who like to break stuff." Daniels said, "These kids are 16 years old on the average. They're just kids! There's a lot of discontent among them, and when you have a huge mass like that, you know they have a lot of power."

Daniels said that Spainish students number about 2 million strong, and 80 percent of them are involved in the demonstrations. Daniels saw the end of one a few weeks ago. "I was walking home around 2:00 along the Gran Via, which is a main artery of Madrid, and I saw a mass of people filling the street. It was an awesome sight--just a huge mass of people across the street and on the sidewalk. It didn't seem like much, though, because people were just milling about and making their presence known."

Tripp thinks that the violence mentioned in media reports is exaggerated. "The media makes it sound like the strikes are more violent than they are," he said. "The majority of demonstrations are carried out pretty rationally. I was going to a movie the other night and I came out of the metro and saw thousands of students demonstrating there. Most of them were chanting and carrying banners. Most of the demonstrations don't get too out of control. There is a fascist type who likes to go and do violent things like turning over cars or starting fires, but I'm not sure how effective that kind of protest is."

Middlebury students say that outside of what they see on television and hear about from friends and professors, they are not affected by the demonstrations. "The Instituto Internacional isn't affected at all by the strikes," says Tripp. "No one really talks about them."

Beale agreed, "It hasn't interfered with anything. Most kids that I've met are from upper-middle class families."

Daniels said "I don't know that much about it. You see it on the news, but it's as if it were happening in another country. Madrid is a big city, a lot different from Middlebury. It doesn't affect my time here in the least."

Professor Roberto Veguez, Professor of Spanish and Director and Dean of the Spanish School, said, "We let the parents know that we are not affiliated with the university, so our students are pretty well insulated if they want to be."

FEATURES

Middlebury's Used Book Stores:
Offbeat and inexpensive

By Sharon Harper

There are three used bookstores around town that house a motley and intriguing array of books. The Alley Beat (next to Frog Hollow Art Store), Poor Richard's Used Book Shoppe (before Otter Creek Bridge on Main Street), and Breadloaf Bookshop (down route 125 toward the Snow Bowl) collect used books and sell them for refreshingly low prices.

The Breadloaf Bookshop is a relic in itself; the colonial farm house and barn behind it shelter some books that must have come with the house long ago when it was built. Books spill out onto the porch and stay there through the winter. It's still a little cool for browsing outside, but there's enough inside to occupy a casually interested person for hours and a fanatic for weeks.

The books within Breadloaf Bookshop are neatly shelved and easily found. In the paperback room there are many books which are required for English, American Literature, and Literary Studies majors. And they are cheap too. Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* is going for .80 cents, about $25.00 less than the copy that I recently bought. Breadloaf has more of the books that are on literature syllabi than The Alley Beat and Poor Richard's. It's probable that Breadloaf has accumulated more books that are in demand for college courses because it's been around the longest and fewer college students know where it's located.

The hardback collection at Breadloaf Bookshop is impressive. It's in a separate room from the paperbacks and contains classifications as varied as history, Greek classics, women's studies, poetry, and hunting. The prices range widely for hardcover books according to the condition of the copy, whether or not the copy is in print, and how old the copy is. A brand new copy of Jimmy Carter's memoirs, which sells for $22.00, is priced at Breadloaf for $9.50. Books on constitutional law (marked with various notes in Mr. Dry's unmistakable fountain pen scrawl) are also available for appreciably lower prices than their newer copies bear.

Among the oldest books within the shop are those of poetry and Greek classics. Leather bound backs decorated with relief flowers encase Robert Browning's poetry; they don't make them like that at W.W. Norton & Company these days. The older editions of books have a dignity about them caught up in their thick pages, jet black ink, and aged words. The words may not get better with time, but they are certainly more interesting as they become something that's not commonplace.

Poor Richard's Used Book Shoppe also displays a wide range of books, but in a more dishelveled manner. The store seems a little dim when you enter it. Your eyes will probably adjust in time to miss stumbling over the cat whose drinking fountain is a fish tank with fish still in it. If you're not interested in buying books, you may want to step into Poor Richard's anyway, just to look around. The store would be a wonderful setting for a novel with an eccentric flavor to it.

The highest turn over of books that find their way into Poor Richard's are the ones required for college classes. The store, consequently, is short on supplies of contemporary authors. The books that are most frequently requested are specialty books, such as ones on hunting and crafts. Apparently, the latest rage is books on the occult. And if you are looking for Russian history, you'll have to tussle with President Robinson; he has first dibs on the rare ones and reads them voraciously. If you are looking for anything off beat, try Poor Richard's.

Poor Richard's will pay .10 cents per copy for donated paperbacks, if it is a paperback that's not already occupying their supply too many times over. Hardbacks that are brought in have to be assessed before it can be determined how much the owner will receive for it. The paperbacks cost at least .50 cents, but are generally priced at half their new rate. Hardbacks are sold according to the same rule. Their prices, however, are raised if they are out of print, and lowered if they are in bad shape.

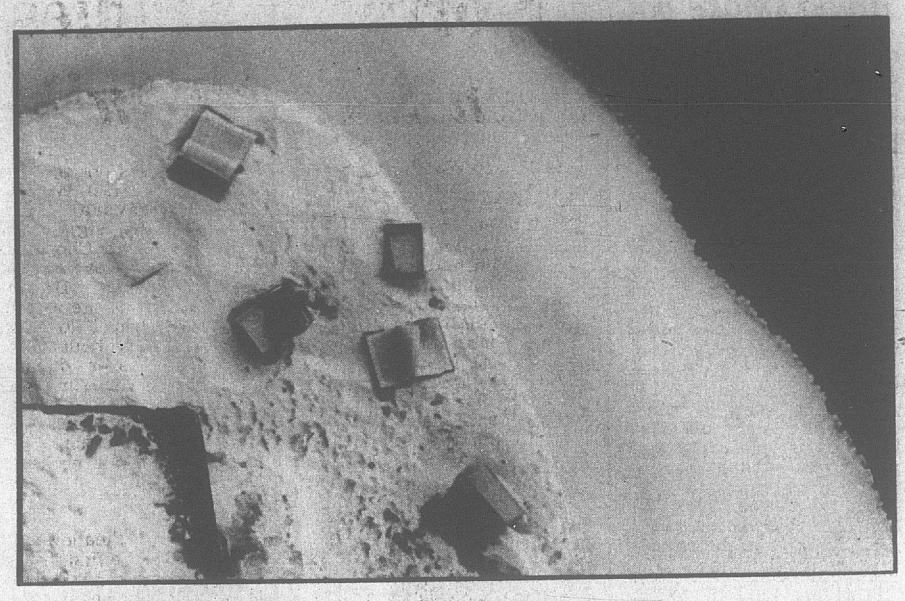
If you're looking for someplace light and airy, try The Alley Beat. It has just changed locations and consequently much of it is still bare. But the store possesses 5000 more books that have yet to be shelved. The Alley Beat opened last April, at which time it was located by The Pizza Cellar. It moved to Frog Hollow in December because "business was dead," according to the store's manager, Mike Calvin. Business has picked up considerably at its new location.

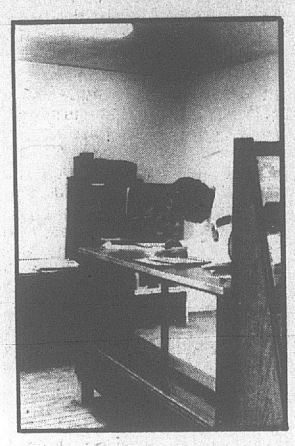
The Alley Beat is smaller than Breadloaf Bookshop and Poor Richard's, and is highly condusive to browsing; shelves are far enough apart from each other, stuffed chairs invite sitting and looking, and records are displayed so that one can thumb through them. The Alley Beat branches out into the arts; it carries used records and tapes as well as used books, and there are plans for paintings to be hung on its walls.

The store's owner, Chico Martin, has a vested interest in finding good poetry because he writes some himself. He hopes to have two poetry readings at the store this spring featuring local poets. Calvin is always looking out for good jazz records, being the sax and drum player that he is. He listens to the records before putting them on the floor and discards any that are too scratched. Between Martin and Calvin, a steady supply of poetry and jazz will probably come into The Alley Beat.

Most of the store's used records and books come from distributors across the country, although donations are always welcome. Alley Beat will search for any requested books, whether they're in print or not, free of charge.

All of the used bookstores around town have their own distinctive traits; Breadloaf Bookshop has sheer abundance, Poor Richard's is a living anchronism, and Alley Beat is contemporary and comfortable. If book money is running low or you're sick of the same old stores, have a look around the used book shops. It could develop into a ceaseless source of entertainment.





above: Books strewn over Otter Creek
left: Mike Calvin of The Alley Beat

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Sanctuary for Central American Refugees

By Kurt Broderson

This past winter term a course entitled "Contemplation and Non-Violent Resistance" was taught by Jonathan Sisson, a visiting professor from Switzerland. The first half of the course dealt with the Biblical roots of non-violence. The second half focused in on modern applications of non-violence during which time the Sanctuary Movement became the center of class study. The course culminated in a visit to Weston Priory where a family of Guatemalan refugees are living in a sanctuary.

On November 10, 1982, while I was celebrating my 16th birthday, Felipe Excot, his wife Helena, and their four children were secretly crossing the border between Guatemala and Mexico—the start of their long journey to safety in the Weston Priory in Weston, Vermont. They were fleeing the repression of the Guatemalan government—a government which each year receives millions of dollars in economic and military aid from the United States. U.S. taxpayers are funding a country that in 1983 Amnesty International called the "worst offender of human rights." This very same year President Reagan lifted a five-year embargo on arms sales to Guatemala.

Since 1954, the year in which the CIA, with the aid of the United Fruit Company, overthrew the democratically elected government of Jacobo Arbenz, 110,000 people have been killed and 38,000 have disappeared without a trace. These figures are comparable to 2.7 million North Americans missing and over 80 million killed. However, these are just statistics until names and faces are connected to the numbers.

Felipe and his family crossed into Mexico in order to escape certain death at the hands of the Guatemalan authorities. The army wants to kill Felipe because he and a group of 16 friends attempted to organize their village in the highlands so that they could earn a better living. Felipe was quickly arrested. Soon after he was released, his friends began to disappear. Half of them were known to be assassinated, the others were never heard from or seen again. His house was burned while he was away and then his family began to be watched by government agents. Felipe escaped to Guatemala City where he tried to lose himself in the crowded capital.

In 1981 Helena's brother was killed and soldiers went to her mother's house searching for Felipe. They threatened to kill the entire family unless he turned himself in. In order to see his wife, he had to enter the village at night to avoid the spys, who could even be his neighbors. Felipe and his family began to plan to go to Mexico, but they did not have enough money. They went to some sympathetic priests who gave them enough to get out of the country. They spent their first Christmas away from home under a banana tree in Mexico. They lived there for slightly over a year while working on a coffee plantation. The family was often sick from the difference in climate. Their fifth child, Inez, was born in Mexico. They were still afraid of the Guatemalan army, which frequently raids refugee camps in Mexico under the claim that they are searching out "communist insurgents." They decided to flee to the United States.

Inez was only five months

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Carnival in Brazil

By Anne Martin

Carnival evolved from the first ancient fertility rites marking the onset of spring into a festival which mixes both pagan and Christian rites. In the New World, mixing of the Spanish and Portuguese Catholic traditions with the cultural heritage of Indian and African slaves has transformed Carnival into a distinctly multi-cultural occasion. In Brazil, raucous behavior can be traced back to the mid-19th century when slaves were granted permission to partake in the simple Carnival festivities of the Portuguese colonists. The few days before the onset of Ash Wednesday and the following forty days of fasting and repentance was a time to release frustrations and anger with song, dance, drink and imitations of their masters.

The samba is a rhythm which originated from a communal round dance among the African slaves in the northern states of Bahia and Pernambuco. Today the free-spirited actions continue and are accepted and embraced by everyone in Brazil's multi-racial religious society. It is a yearly event which consumes the passion of all; rich and poor, young and old as well as Catholic, mystic, or occult followers.

This year, Carnival comes very close to coinciding with Middlebury's Winter Carnival. On Sunday, February 28th King Momo in Rio de Janeiro and King Momos in every town in Brazil will be given the keys to their cities to open the festival and reign over the three day event. However, as an interview with Christina Robertson and Claudio Medeiros tells us, Carnival is really a five day affair beginning on Friday morning. Christina and Claudio are Middlebury students, both Brazilians, from Rio de Janeiro and Natal respectively, who have been displaced into frigid Vermont weather and a Carnival atmosphere much less exuberant than their own.

What is going on now in Brazil in preparation for Carnival?

You can probably hear the samba schools practicing constantly in the favelas, which are the slums surrounding the large cities. The big samba schools start from the favelas and anybody can join the samba schools which have as many as 4000 people in them.

How do the samba schools operate?

The samba schools were organized originally by very poor people — the blacks and people from the slums — but it has turned out that some of the samba schools are very rich and have the support of the city governments — banks and private organizations. The costumes are very expensive and the floats are enormous

Claudio, last year you were in a samba school; what were your experiences?

I was in Rio, not Natal. Other cities like Natal do have samba schools but they're poor, not as fun, popular, or organized. I was in a small samba school. My brother was in Mangueras, one of the most famous. I had a chance to see what it means to poor people. We had to be measured and I went with one of my cousins to a very poor suburb where a woman was sewing the costumes. She told us that some of them save their money all year just to get their costume; some of them would even sell a refrigerator or something they own just to get the costume for one night. If the school doesn't make it to the competition it's just one night of the year. If the school does advance, then there is the parade of the champions.

What was the parading schedule?

The schools parade on Sunday and Monday evening. It starts at 8 p.m. and goes until the next day at 12:00 or 2:00 p.m. When I was parading the sun was rising and I had been up all night!

What are the themes of the Carnival Schools and what groups are always present?

The theme of my school was the discovery of Brazil, so I was a stylized Indian. The themes can be anything from a person to a historical event. Manguera, the champion school, had the theme of Dorival Caime, a poet and musician from Salvador, Bahia, who was actually in the parade last year. One school's theme criticized American influence in Brazil. The song talked about the dollar, how the prices were going up, and if you didn't have dollars you had nothing.

In the schools there are people who have to rehearse because they play special traditonal roles. They're played only by blacks. For example, there are porta bandeiras (women flag carriers) and special groups within the schools called 'alas' (wings). Every school has to have an ala of Bahaianas, women from Bahia who wear huge full white skirts covered with lace.

Touists are always warned about the dangers of Carnival in Brazil, especially in Rio. Do you think this is true?

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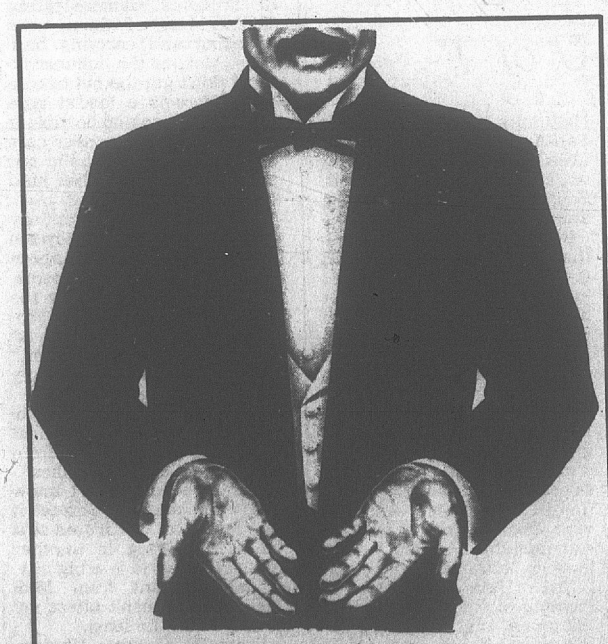

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SCIENCE

Center for Northern Studies
"Going on an Expotition"

By Scott Jaunich

"Going on an Expotition?" said Pooh eagerly. "I don't think I've ever been on one of those. Where are we going to on this Expotition?"

"Expedition, silly old Bear. It's got an 'x' in it."

"Oh!" said Pooh. "I know." But he didn't really.

"We're going to discover the North Pole."

"Oh!" said Pooh again. "What is the North Pole?" he asked.

"It's just a thing you discover," said Christopher Robin carelessly, not being quite sure of himself.

In 1926, when A. A. Milne first published *Winnie-the-Pooh*, none of his characters had a very good understanding of the North. Sixty-one years later, his endearing characters have not changed. Unfortunately, much of our understanding of the North, even today, has not progressed beyond Christopher Robin's. Or perhaps more accurately, our understanding has progressed remarkably, but this knowledge is not reaching the layperson. This fall I was enrolled at the Center for Northern Studies. I was there to increase my understanding of the North and to try to synthesize an understanding of man's relationship with the Northern Environment.

The term began in September 1986 with an expedition, of sorts, to Newfoundland and Labrador. Though actually not that far north, this land has been just recently deglaciated and thus exhibits many characteristics of regions much farther north. Our purpose was not to find the North Pole, as we were nowhere near it. Rather, we were to gain firsthand knowledge of the biota, the geology and the glacial history of Newfoundland.

One of our first stops was Gros Morne. This mountain, the second highest in Newfoundland, was to be our first glimpse of a true arctic tundra. After a quick stop at the information center to pick up maps and see a short movie on the region's geologic history, we set off after checking the weather. "Yep," we all agreed, "cold windy and wet. Let's go." And thus we were off.

A short hike up to the mountain's base afforded a look at much of the native vegetation. As this was our first real glimpse of the vegetation, we discussed much of what we saw, largely willows and dogwoods with ericaceous (small shrub) undercover. This understory was a real joy, for when we discovered snowberries the lecture/commentary was quickly forgotten, notebooks were put down, and our mouths were filled as quickly as we could pick the berries. As we continued our climb, we noticed a rapidly changing altitudinal zonation. When we neared the end of our ascent, there were only dwarf willows, krumholtz, and more berries—this time bear berries and crow berries. Though they were delicious, they hardly made up for the lunches that had been largely forgotten in the van. Fortunately, one of the students had proudly brought some of his native Alaskan dried salmon.

The summit was typically tundra-like, with lots of moss and lichen, a few shrubs and lots of rock. We kept alert for a glimpse of arctic hares, but couldn't find any. The clouds lifted briefly to allow us a spectacular view of a deep fjord which had been closed off by isostatic rebound and now was a lake, with the ocean in the distance. Soon we were back at the van, cold and wet but awed.

Another tundra region we saw was the Serpentine Barrens. Here the chemical structure of the rock prohibited much vegetative develoment. The vegetation was remarkably like that of Gros Morne's, though the climate was not the causal factor. Again, at Cape St. Mary's, this vegetative pattern was repeated. A howling wind buffetted the coast while we were here, and it was this wind that prevented arboreal growth. There was not a tree for as far as the eye could see. But the reason for going to this southeastern point was not to view the vegetation; we went to look at birds.

Cape St. Mary's is a bird sanctuary. It also is one of only eight North American gannet colonies. Here on cliffs that are several hundred feet high, thousands of gannets nest and raise young. Fortunately, though we were seasonally late, the birds had not left yet. Richard Palensky, a guest of the trip for several days and a sea bird expert, told us an interesting story about the gannets and their evoluntionary reproductive situation. Gannets only lay one egg a season. Yet when another egg is smuggled into the nest by a scientist, both chicks are raised successfully with equal care. Both weigh the same and the survival rate is very high.Gannets thus have developed a reproductive strategy that is below carrying capacity. The reason for this is not known.

But biota was not the sole purpose of this trip. We also visited several archaeologically significant sites. At Port au Choix, we saw a newly-discovered and freshly-worked Dorset Eskimo site. This site was on an amazing strip of old beach front that now is about 50 feet above the water due to isostatic rebound since the glaciers left. This phenomenon is characteristic of much of the coast. Huge cliffs loom everywhere as a constant reminder of the ice that once weighed the island down.

At L'anse Au Meadows, we hiked around the first known North American Viking settlement. Sod houses made of peat bricks had been reconstructed and the outlines of other buildings that had not been rebuilt created a very unique aura. Though the evidence is slim, it is possible that these people arrived well before Columbus. One could envision the people that once lived here drying cod on racks much as the people in Newfoundland do today. Although the vikings left long ago, a small piece of our memory of them will hopefully never die. Sites such as L'anse Au Meadows help assure this. We also saw an old Dorset soapstone quarry from which blocks were removed to later be carved into seal oil lamps: The first known North American human burial site is also in Newfoundland and during our stop here we also found a freshly killed marmot. This chunky animal was soon being skinned as one of the girls on the trip wanted to tan the hide. The pelt became the object of our van wars on the drive back to Vermont and remains a scourge at the Romero House. In the wet Newfoundland environ it was never allowed to dry properly and the stench it produced was unbearable. By the time the vans pulled into the Center three weeks after our departure, no one was ready to claim it.

Back at the Center, the pieces of information that we collected on the trip were pieced together into a mosiac. The four courses offered at the Center—Polar Biota, Northern Ecosystems, Quaternary, and Native Northern Cultures—provided a rough framework. But it is in the interdisciplinery nature of the material covered that the Center draws its strengths. With each class typically meeting for a 3 ¼ lecutre one day a week, it often appeared that consecutive day's lectures were better off together. For example, a Wednesday class in Quaternary might discuss Beringia and the occasion it presented for cultures to move into Alaska, and then on eastward across the Arctic. Thursday's lecture would then pick this idea up and we would review the evolution of the cultures and the evidence they left behind. This was interesting, but it should be noted that Arctic archaeology is a field which is wide open since there are many questions which still need to be answered. A course taught at the Center this Spring will raise and discuss many of these questions. This course, and further summer courses, will afford hands-on student work at sites that are presently significant. The summer courses will be open to all students. Interested students should get in touch with Bill Howland here on campus for more information (Science Center, 4th floor).

Yet life at the Center was definitely not all classroom-lecture oriented. Afternoons and Fridays would be spent either in Bear Swamp behind the Center or on the peaks of the nearby mountains. Here studies would be carried out on topics that ranged from altitudinal zonation and Fir wave (forests dying off in bands up a hill) regeneration

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Part of the Northern Studies group pauses atop Gros Morne in Newfoundland. photo by Scott Jaunich

GREENPEACE
E.Q.'s "Ten Tuesdays" Continues

By Ed Seidel

Kenny Alboum, Toxics Campaigner for Greenpeace, began his talk last Tuesday by explaining how he learned the definiton of "ecology" in second grade. He asked the audience, "What is the most important part of the body?" From the laughter in the audience, it was obvious that many thought of parts that wouldn't normally occur to a second grader. Alboum then turned his question into a multiple choice, asking which was more important—the brain, lungs or heart. Most people said the brain since it's the seat of intelligence, but Alboum pointed out that the brain was dependent on the heart for blood and the lungs for oxygen. Each part of the body is dependent on every other part for the survival of itself and the whole organism. It is the same with ecology. Each part of the Earth—the insects, trees, people—is dependent on every other part for the survival of each other, and the survival of the total organism, planet Earth.

The U.S. alone produces 300 million tons of toxic waste a year, more than one ton for every person.

Greenpeace all started 15 years ago when a few environmental activists from Vancouver and San Francisco got together to protest underground testing of nuclear arms on Amchitka Island, just off the Alaskan coast. These people started the tradition of direct action, for which Greenpeace would soon be known, by sailing a rusted halibut seiner to the island. As Alboum said, "they never made it, being barraged by storms and faulty equipment, but it was the first success for Greenpeace" because the crew sailed back home to thousands of supporters as heroes. In part due to this action, a year later the government abandoned the Amchitka testing grounds and turned it into a bird sanctuary.

Alboum then outlined the four basic concerns of Greenpeace: toxics, nuclear issues, ocean ecology, and Antarctica. Greenpeace is dedicated to the end of toxic waste production. The United States alone produces 300 million tons of toxic waste a year, more than a ton per person in the U.S. There is no way to safely deal with these wastes, because of their long "life", so the only way to solve this problem is to stop their production and find alternate substances, said Alboum.

Antarctica is Greenpeace's latest concern since it is the last unspoiled continent left on Earth. They are trying to coerce the UN to declare Antarctica a "world park" before companies move in and exploit its resources.

Greenpeace works on its concerns in three ways: through education, lobbying and direct action. Direct action, said Alboum, began with the Quaker's idea of "bearing witness" and is the basis of the Greenpeace program. He then went on to describe some examples of Greenpeace in action.

For example, until a few years ago, toxic wastes in the U.S. were just dumped on the countryside or injected into the ground. Love Canal, Times Beach and many other incidents are well known examples of this practice. A classic case of Greenpeace taking direct action against companies involved with toxic waste dumping is the CIBA-GEIGY company in New Jersey. This company, also responsible for the major toxic waste spill in the Rhine river a few months ago, had a pipe that spewed 4 million gallons of toxic waste ½ mile out under the ocean. The beach nearby just also happened to be heavily used by swimmers. To inform the swimmers of this, Greenpeace sent out a boat that had a large sign with an arrow pointing down that read "CIBA-GEIGY Toxic Waste." The swimmers quickly left. When the Commissioner of New York heard about this, he said that the pipe effluent was "safe to drink." Greenpeace then invited the Commissioner to their "Toxinade" stand that sold the black, viscous effluent. Needless to say, he did not try it.

Actions such as these, Alboum said, are very effective in informing the public and putting an end to the crimes. But what is even more effective are pictures. Everywhere Greenpeace goes

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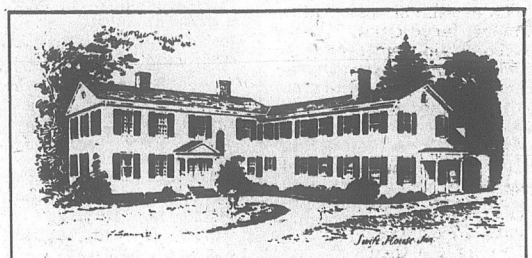

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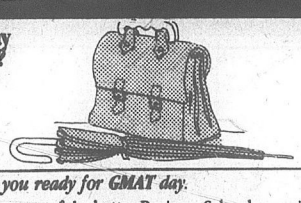

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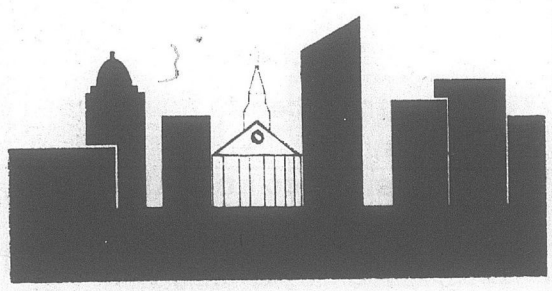

It's Carnival Time!

Have a great weekend.
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ARTS

Stone-Age Music

By David Muhlbaum

Even before Carl Stone took the stage last Thursday, the audience's curiosity had been aroused by the bank of equipment arrayed in the Johnson Hall rehearsal room. Small digital displays blinked on and off from a mysterious black box. Two speakers stood in the corners, away from the racks of synthesizers and mixers in the center.

In striking contrast, a wooden table lamp stood on top of the black box, a prehistoric relic among the modern technology.

Most prominently displayed was an Apple Macintosh Computer. This amazing device, used by many people simply to word-process, was to control an evening of electro-acoustic music, as composed and performed by Carl Stone.

Labelling his concert "New Works for computer with human assistance," Stone performed six pieces—all of which, he claimed, were named after oriental restaurants.

Perching behind the Macintosh, Stone launched into a piece entitled "Chia Heng." Over a sparse, polyrythmic background, short samples of tones were arranged. The intermittent bursts resembled a female singer's voice, but the intervals were too short to distinguish actual words; the lyrics were broken down into phonemes.

Stone appeared alternately deeply involved and withdrawn. At one point he jumped from mixing board to synthesizer, fiddling with knobs to control the synchronization of the sounds. Punching various buttons, he made small, timed movements of his head: a minimalist dance. But how many solo musicians can sip from a coffee cup in the middle of a performance? Sometimes, Stone would simply sit and watch the Macintosh, with the blue glow of the monitor screen reflecting off his glasses an engrossed computer nerd.

Although the compositions are pre-programmed onto mini-disks, Stone said that he can change the program during the performance, by choosing alternative segments or by manipulating sounds differently. If he so chooses, every performance can differ, allowing for personal expression depending on mood. Stone noted this aspect of the performance in

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Carl Stone provides "human assistance" to his computer programmed electro-acustic music. photo by Paula Court

Kruger at Mead

Concert was superb

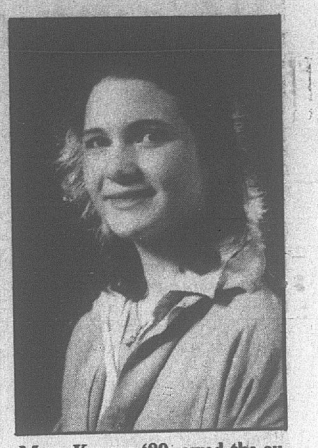
By Laura Ludwig

There is in musical history a tradition of performing that is thriving here at Middlebury College. The Music Department in the past has brought us many performing artists, some of which are world-known, and others that are on their way to becoming big names in their fields. For an example of the latter, I refer to the voice recital given by Mary Anne Kruger in Mead Chapel last Friday. Mary is a sophomore working on a double major — physics and music. She has studied voice under George Gray and Sharon Alecander of Westminster, Margaret Harshaw of Indiana University, and Nan Nall here at Middlebury. The results of her preparations culminated in a professional, well-organized concert.

From George F. Handel's (1685-1759) **Ode to Saint Cecilia**, Mary performed "What Passion Cannot Music Raise and Quell." She was accompanied by a preliminary cello obligato that featured the famous Martha Breunig '89, and presently incorporated the string quartet of Deborah Hicks '88, Jonathan Schiff '89, David Stearns'87 and Jennifer Hodgkin '87. They were able accompaniment for the colorful aria which Mary sang to begin her program.

Emory Fanning's piano accompaniment to the next two arias by Handel, the heartfelt "Piangero la sorte mia" (I will bemoan my fate) from **Giulio Cesare**, and the energetic "Mio Cao Bene" (My Beloved) from **Rodelinda**, was lively and expressive, complementing especially the technically challenging, aesthetically pleasing ornamentation that highlighted the da capo arias. Mary's interpretations of the two very different pieces reflected their moods first of sorrow and then of joyous love, effectively conveying the two texts. In addition to supplying the text translations in the program notes, Mary aided us in understanding the feelings behind the words with her expressive facial and bodily gestures. Such effective dramatic accompaniment on Mary's part was to be the hallmark of her recital.

To conclude the first half of the program, Mary brought the string quartet back out, and performed. Ernest Chausson's(1855-1899) **Chanson Perpetuelle** (Song Without End). This work was composed in the heart of the French Romantic era, as attested to by the subject of its text (the reflective mourning of a passionate lover for her lost love). Mary's rendition of the song was an arrestingly beautiful tribute to the all-encompassing love expressed by the young Romantic composer Chausson in this "chanson." Indeed, the emotion, apparent in both the music and in Mary's performance of it, was passed on to the audience, who received it as personally as it could have been felt in the context of the event. The ensuing intermission was spent praising the effectiveness of Mary's performance, and anticipating the second half of it.



Mary Kruger '89, awed the audience at Mead Chapel last Friday night.

courtesy of Middlebury Darkroom

Mary rounded off her program by singing selections from **Twelve Poems of Emily Dickinson,** set to music by Aaron Copland (b. 1900). Copland is a major force in the domain of American music, and is perhaps best known for his orchestral work **Fanfare for the Common Man.** The twelve poems he chose to set to music dealt with subject matter that was very close to Dickinson: nature, death, life, eternity. Mary performed nine of the twelve songs as though the themes within them were very close to her, as well. Although the Copland work was diametrically opposed to the Handel of the program's start, insofar as style is concerned, Mary inbued it with as much thoughtfulness and sincerity, performing music as disparate as Baroque and twentieth-century music equally well.

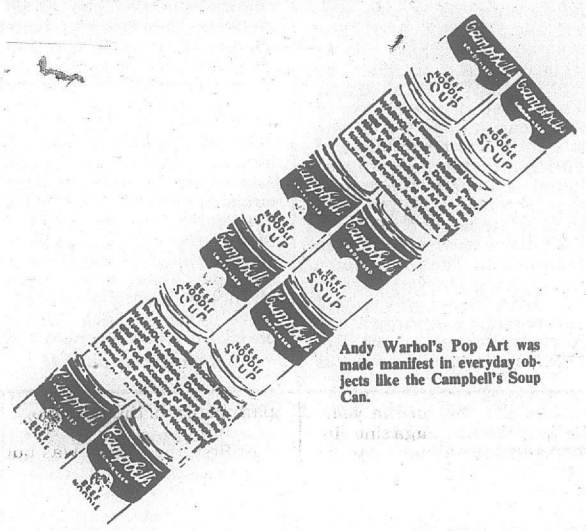
Mary's encore, after two or three rousing call-backs, was an entertaining, informative song concerning the virtue (or lack thereof) "in a man." Loosely speaking, it may have been the most heartfelt of all her songs! In all seriousness, though, Mary's performance lacked nothing, short of another encore; she is to be highly commended for such a well-rounded well-executed recital.

Not just soup cans: What Warhol left behind

By Jessica Nissen

Yes, Andy Warhol painted images of Campbell's Beef Noodle soup cans; he also painted similar images of Vegetable, Minestrone, Turkey Noodle and Tomato. This is hardly the extent of Andy's contribution to the outcome of Abstract Expressionism, what has been coined "Pop Art." On February 23 one rock radio station announced Andy's death and referred to the artist as, "the man who did a cover for Rolling Stone." There seems to be some confusion over exactly what this contribution consists of. Instead, much of the response from critics and public has revolved around Warhol as an individual and a personality. He has been called the, "King of Pop," the,"Prince of boredom." Calvin Tomkins once said, "No one in the history of cool has ever been cooler than Andy." Andy was more than cool; he was an artist in a machine-age culture with ideals and concepts influenced by Brecht, de Kooning, Hans Menling,and contemporaries, Lichtenstein, Rosenquist and others. Warhol said, "All painting is fact, and that is enough; the paintings are charged with their very presence. The situation, physical ideas, physical presence—I feel that is the comment."

Warhol's work reflects reality and repeats it until the viewer is almost numb. This was an intentional effect stemming from his fascination with life as a dominating factor. His stark repetition of images from Marilyn Monroe to an electric chair is an acceptance of the vernacular, life as it is; it's not a condemnation of the mundane but a mechanical awe. "Pop art," he says,"is about liking things." His art is extremely depersonalized and was meant for mass appeal. Some have been disturbed by the compelling quality of his series and reproductions because of rawness or banality. Nonetheless, his work was recieved by an enormous public machine, and considerably affected the development of conceptual abstract art, with a bit of twisted satire and unique uniqueness.



Andy Warhol's Pop Art was made manifest in everyday objects like the Campbell's Soup Can.

There is controversy over where and when Andrew was born into the Warhola family. Four different sources give four different clues. Andy was born in 1928, 1929, 1930, or 1931 in either Cleveland, Ohio, or Pittsburg, Pa. One article said that on his birthday, August 6, in 1945, the Atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima but another source says that he was born on August 8. Somehow, none of this surprises me. We know for certain that he attended the Carnegie Institute of Technology, moved to New

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John Engels reads his poetry

By Robert P. Bohn

On Monday, February 23, Middlebury College was visited by John Engels, who presented a reading of his own poetry in Upper Proctor Lounge.

After reading some samples of the poetry of John Engels from *The Bread Loaf Anthology of Contemporary American Poetry* in preparation for EL 460 and the poet's reading of his works, I came away wondering what it was in Engels poems that caught my attention. I had participated in a poetry/fiction workshop at UVM this past summer taught by John Engels and David Huddle and had left readings by Engels with the same question running through my head—"What was it that attracted me to these poems?" After reading and re-reading, the feeling of loneliness that pervades Engels' work became more and more apparent. Listening to Mr. Engels read his poetry further illuminated the quiet desolation that accompanies the themes and images of the artist's poems.

Standing before the crowd of students and faculty members, Engels read with soft clarity and precise rhythm, effectively using pauses to strongly reiterate the feeling of loneliness and helplessness that I had felt in perusing the poet's work. Engels organized the presentation of his poems somewhat thematically, beginning his reading with animal poems, moving onto house pieces, poems concerning his five month visit to Yugoslavia, and various other works that did not fit into the thematic program.

One of the most incredible of the animal poems was "Cardinals in the Ice Age," a reaffirmation of both the delay and the desolation of the coming ice age. The poem dealt with the narrator's own desolation or fear of impotence against factors he could not control, made manifest in his ability to attract cardinals to his bird feeder—something he blamed on the coming ice age. The narrator's saving sign is the fact that cardinals appear at the feeder of a neighbor. The conclusion of this poem, however, brings question to the power of this sign and again looks forward to the coming ice.

Another lonely, desolate image of ice and the moon appears in "Revisit," which works to emphasize the disappointment and loneliness felt by the narrator and also stands to "reclaim the right of property" to a birthplace he has been absent from for decades. Another house poem I found particularly intense concerned the reactions of father and son to the death of a child in the family. This poem seemed to center around guilt and regret felt by the father for never thinking to call his son back to life, a suggestion brought up by one of the living sons. This poem (I don't

continued on page 9

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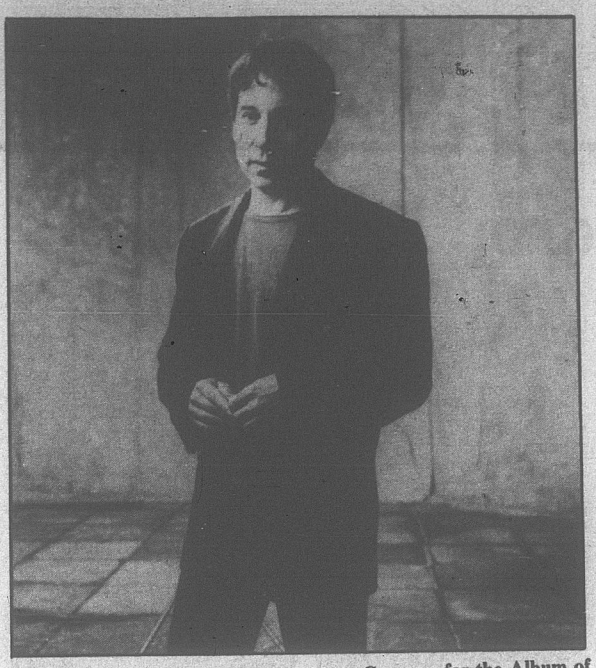


Paul Simon's *Graceland* recently won a Grammy for the Album of the Year. courtesy of Warner Records

Album Review: Simon's *Graceland*

By David S. Marshack

Graceland, Paul Simon's latest work is an attempt to "bridge cultures; to find the common bond [among man] and enhance it."

The project started with a cassette Simon was given called *Accordian Jive Hits, Volume II*. Eventually he traced the music to Sowetan and "township jive" or "Mboganga" street music. Simon liked what he heard and wanted more: "I learned a long time ago that if you want to work in a different idiom you can't simply imitate what you hear. Your ears aren't trained to the nuances. You've got to go to the source. So I went to [South] Africa." Two South Africans formed the core of Simon's new band— guitarist Ray Phiri and fretless bass player Baghiti Khumalo. They went back to New York with Simon and drummer Issac Mtshali taking with them the tracks they had laid.

The recurring sound of the accordian interested Simon most. "When I came back I started listening to my Zydeco records again and heard immediately that there was a similarity." The similarity drove Simon to Crowley, Louisiana to record *Graceland*'s Cajun tune, "That Was Your Mother," with legendary accordianist Good Rockin' Dopsie. Next, Simon went to Los Angeles to cut "All Around The World or The Myth of The Fingerprints" with the Tex-Mex band Los Lobos. "There couldn't be anything more diverse than South Africa, the Louisiana Bayou and East L.A., but here was this common thread, the accordian. All of it was music that... I want to say is Third World Music, but I think really is just outside the mainstream. Outside the mainstream is where I always enjoyed being. It's much more interesting."

The Album was finished with guest peformances — the Everly Brothers on "Graceland" and a duet with Linda Rondstadt on "Under African Skies."

"I wrote part of the song about Linda's childhood in Tuscan," Simon revealed. "I wanted her to be able to sing about her own life instead of just doing a session." The other half of "Under African Skies" concerns Joseph Shabulala, leader of Ladysmith, the most popular band in South Africa. It was Ladysmith that inspired "Homeless," which was "as close as I wanted to come to a political statement."

In the album's opening song, "The Boy in The Bubble," Simon called these "the days of miracles and wonders." These wonders appear throughout Graceland in Simon's ability to bridge culture and create an outstanding album in the process.

New releases plentiful this spring

March brings whirlwind of music activity

March and April will be active months as far as rock releases are concerned with U2, Fleetwood Mac, David Bowie, Prince, Suzanne Vega, Simply Red, the Replacements and the Cure heading the line-up.

March should witness a marked increase in consumer sales of LPs, cassettes and CDs with the release of records by several major artists. U2 will start the ball rolling with the release of *The Joshua Tree*. Produced by Brian Eno and Daniel Lamois *The Joshua Tree* will be the group's first album since *The Unforgettable Fire* in 1984. Other major releases due out this month will be *Never Let You Down* by David Bowie, a new album from Canadian Bryan Adams, *Let Me Up, I've Had Enough* from Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers and a new LP from Simply Red. *Will Power*, an album of instrumentals by Joe Jackson, will also be out in March as will LPs by the Neville Brothers, Peter Wolf, Alison Moyet, Carly Simon, Lisa Lisa and Motley Crue.

Although not as active as March will be in studio releases, the number of major artist albums expected to hit stores in April is also an unusually high number. In April new albums are expected from Whitney Houston, Tom Waits, Heart, the BeeGees, the Replacements, X, the Cure, and Suzanne Vega.

Fleetwood Mac's first album since 1982 is expected out sometime this spring as are new offerings from Prince, George Michael, Pink Floyd, the Fabulous Thunderbirds, and the Cars. Also targeted for spring release is Michael Jackson's follow up to *Thriller*, which Jackson has been working on with producer Quincy Jones for quite some time. However, it has been delayed so many times that its projected release date remains highly questionable.

As for the rest of the year, *Rolling Stone* magazine informs us that albums can be expected from Sting, R.E.M., Robert Palmer, Mick Jagger, Don Henley, Crosby, Stills and Nash, Robbie Robertson, Rickie Lee Jones, The Time, Jimmy Page, Patti Smith and the Grateful Dead.

Stone

continued from page 8

his title: "New Works for computer with human assistance."

Nearing the end of his first work, "Chia Heng," the sampled vocal bits became longer and less disjunct.Suddenly, it became apparent that Stone had sampled this sound from Whitney Houston's song "How Will I Know?", confirming the niggling suspicion that had been in the back of the listeners' minds.

Sampling is a recently developed technology which takes "samples" of a sound, taking a digital fingerprint. Any sound can be used, from a voice to the sound of a car starting, and after encoding, it can be played back at any pitch on the keyboard.

Carl Stone uses a Prophet 1000 sampling synthesizer, which he described as the "Honda Accord" of synthesizers, as opposed to Middlebury's Synclavier, which he termed a "Rolls Royce."

Through the use of a computer language known as MIDI, the Macintosh ties together the Prophet with the Yamaha synthesizers. All outputs are then mixed together and reproduced through a PA system.

The development of the MIDI system, which allows synthesizers of different makes to "communicate," has opened up the realm of live electro-acoustic music. Stone said that MIDI has allowed him to take his music on the road. Previously, he had been limited to the studio, where tape multitracking had sequenced the different synthesizers.

Stone's other works also made frequent use of the sampling technology. For his fourth piece, he extinguished the table lamp, so that the blue light of the monitor screen was the room's sole illumination. This seemed a calculated step; the music reflected the eerie lighting.

This piece, "Shing Kee," was signifigantly different from the rest of Stone's music. Rather than following a melody, the composition essentially modified one sole phrase, exploring the parameters of the technology.

At first, the phrase was but a breathing sound, comically reminiscent of Darth Vader's speech. Slowly a verbalized sound emerged--"words of love."

Stone toyed with the sound of the phrase, distorting the words to sound unhuman. Using the phrase as the antecedant, Stone gave the piece an unfinished feel by not completing the period. The listener felt a need to hear the complement, a desire so strong that it promoted anticipation to hear the end.

Concluding with a piece entitled "Vim," Stone brought together the elements of his music. Using both a rhythmic background and sampled segments, Stone created what could in some ways be seen as a vocal piece. Again, Stone used voice samples as his main source, this time borrowing from the Beach Boys.

As people left, still humming "Fun, Fun, Fun," Stone answered the many questions about his compositions and equipment. The interest he sparked reveals the importance of the emergent area of live electro-acoustical performance.

This, coupled with the modernistic but catchy nature of his music, bodes well for the future. Ever-changing technology coupled with strong composition will develop areas of music that are now unexplored.

Warhol

continued from page 8

York, and began a career in commercial art.His life from there on seems a stream of extensive experimentation in a variety of mediums, including printmaking and film. A few titles of films created in the late sixties and early seventies are, "Trash," "Heat," "Blow Job," which is simply of a man's face looking at the camera, "Hair Cut," a man having his hair-cut, and some rather sexually explicit little movies like, "Chelsea Girls," which you can go see. Andy began what I consider to be a great band, The Velvet Underground, and founded *Interview* magazine. Andy Warhol also wore a silver wig and hung around with a woman named Ultra Violet who had purple hair, and another woman named Viva, and some women who weren't women at all. And he used to call me at 3:00 in the morning to ask me what he should wear the next day.

Another radio station said over the air on Saturday, "Andy Warhol went in for gall bladder surgery last night, and died of a heart attack at 5:30 AM—Andy Warhol, the man who made life an art." Make of this what you will. The only way I can find to apply this statement is in terms of his mechanized attitudes. He began painting soup cans, because, he claims, "I used to drink it. I used to have the same lunch every day for twenty years I guess; the same thing over and over again." Andy Warhol was an intregal part of recent culture and "Pop culture."

"If you want to know all about Andy Warhol, just look at the surface of my paintings and films and me, and there I am. There's nothing behind it."--Andy Warhol, 1962.

By the way David Suskind died on Saturday also.

Poetry

continued from page 8

recall the name), is one of many by Engels concerning the death of his son. The rest of the works Engels chose to read centered on themes such as the guardian of a lake at Notre Dame University, viewing Jupiter through binoculars from a porch in Maine, a wild taxi ride through the streets of Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and being evicted from a Yugoslavian hotel room for a group of Italian hunters who promised a longer stay. Basically, Engels' poetry centered on his own life experience.

The reading by John Engels was a great success. Engels proved himself to be, as put by Sydney Lea who opened the reading, not only a Vermont treasure, but a national treasure. A professor at St. Michael's College in Winooski, Vermont, John Engels is also a Breadloaf Writer and has won many prestigious awards in poetry.

Dana Scholars Honored

By Ellen Jerrehian

At a candlelight dinner in the Chateau on January 26, eleven sophomores were designated as Charles A. Dana Scholars for the class of 1989. According to the program, Dana scholars are students "who in their freshman year have demonstrated signs of good character and leadership potential combined with strong academic acheivement."

As part of the honor, financial awards are given, ranging from an honorarium of one hundred dollars to full scholarships for those students demonstrating financial need. The college considers the Dana Scholarship one of the highest honors it can give to its students.

Charles A. Dana was an industrialist and philanthropist in the beginning of this century. He was the founder of the Dana Corporation which manufactured automotive parts, and his main philanthropic interest was small colleges.

Mr. Dana graduated from Columbia University and Columbia Law school, and spent most of his life in New York City, although his roots were in Brandon, Vermont. He came to Middlebury and Castleton often throughout his life.

Mr. Dana was a great benefactor of the college. He supported the building of the Charles A. Dana auditorium in 1965. The Dana foundation supports professorships at Middlebury. Income from a $250,000 challenge grant from the Foundation in 1966, which is matched by the college, contributes to the salaries of Professors George Saul, Kim Sparks, Victor Nuovo, and Marjorie Lamberti.

Also, the Dana Faculty Fellow program supports interdisciplinary appointments of Robert Shine, Stephen Homick, David Napier, and John Gilkeson. Personal funds donated by Mr. Dana initiated the Dana Scholarship program in 1966. The Dana Foundation now supports the program in fifteen different institutions.

The new Dana Scholars of the class of 1989—Elisa S. Barucchieri, Patricia Bauman, Paul O. Carrese, Michelle L. DiBello, Joyce N. Hunter, Douglas T. Kline, Kristen E. Lindquist, John C. Mackin, Paul T. Morrison, Scott R. Ohman, and Wanda M. Philips—join scholars of the class of 1987—John E. Auwaerter, Elizabeth A. Baker, Bernard F. Condon, Joan A. Crooks, Heather L. Gaudreau, Philip H. Lawson, Christopher J. Macek, Maryclare Pellett, Kirsten M. Rutsala, Daniel K. Treiber, and Joyce E. Vorbeau—and of the class of 1988—Isabelle P. Bleecker, Michael A. Bruun, Michael A. Caffrey, Michelle M. Dube, Jerry M. Ford, Nancy J. Harkin, Christine M. Lussier, Chong-Seo Park, David M. Raymond, Antoinette G. Vanzelm, and Suzanne A. Wintsch.

These students represent the standards of academic excellence and high levels of achievement at Middlebury.

The Arts Calendar

Dance

On Thursday, March 5 students in TH261 and 361 will present work developed thus far in the semester. At McCullough Dance Studio, 4:15 PM.

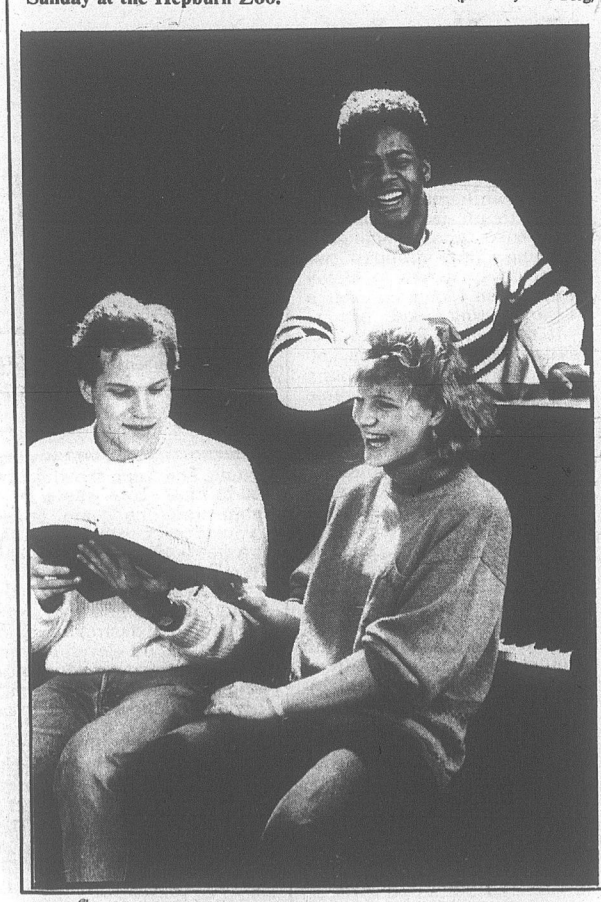
Guest artist **Hannah Wiley** will lead a Master Class at McCullough, 2:30 PM, March 6. Ms. Wiley is the head of the Five College Dance Department in Amherst, Mass. and Professor of Ballet at Mt. Holyoke College.

Film

Friday, February 27 and Saturday, February 28--"West Side Story," Dana, admission is $2.50 or $1.50 with ID, or with a combo ticket.

Beginning Thursday, March 5, and continuing through Sunday, March 8, the departments of Chinese and Theater/Film will co-sponsor a Taiwan Film Festival. The program will consist of Taiwanese films produced between 1981-1985. Admission is free and open to the public. Two films will be shown this Thursday: *Kuei-Mei, A Woman*, at 4:15, and *If I Were For Real*, at 7:30. Both will be shown in Twilight 201.

"Things Ain't What They Used To Be" runs through Sunday at the Hepburn Zoo. (photo by Eric Borg)



Theater

The Department of Theater, Dance and Film will present the **Bread and Puppet Theater** in a performance of a new work, "Hunger Cantata," on Tuesday, March 3, at 8 PM in Wright Theater. Tickets are $5 and reservations and advance sales may be made at the Wright Theater box office, 388-3711 ext. 5608.

Comedian **Emo Phillips** will perform at Dartmouth College's Hopkins Center Friday, March 6 for one performance at 8 PM. Tickets are $6.50 and can be purchased at the Hopkins Center Box Office. For more information or credit card reservations call (603)646-2422.

Art

Johnson Gallery will continue to exhibit the sculpture and drawings of Italo Scanga through March 22. The exhibit consists of 11 wood sculptures and 10 goaches and charcoal works on paper.

Music

The Musical Revue **Things Ain't What They Used to Be** continues its run at the Hepburn Zoo until March 1st. The revue features vocalists Peter Downey '86, Howard Fauntroy '89, Delilah Poupore '89, Dan Robb '87, Clifton Romig '87, and Jen Zeitvogel '89. There will be two shows on Saturday at 7 and 9:30 PM. All other performances are at 8 PM. Tickets are $3 or $2 with ID and may be purchased in advance at the Wright Theater box office, 388-3711 ext.5608.

Mark your calendars for the Vermont Ensemble Theatre's **Cabin Fever Nights** which kicks off on Friday, March 6 at the Middlebury Municipal Building at 8:00 PM with the Mitch Miller Swing Dance Gala. Tickets are $10 at the door.

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SPORTS

Ned Parsons battles a Union player for the puck. photo by Fred Beckham

Panthers drop final game

By David Toman

A disappointing game finished an equally disappointing season Tuesday night when the Middlebury men's hockey team fell to the Dutchmen of Union. Earlier in the season, Union dropped the Panthers 10-2, but as Tuesday night's game started it looked to be a bright spot amid the dim of a losing season. Riding an early lead, the Panthers were up 2-0 on the Dutchmen only 1:36 into the game thanks to goals from seniors Charlie Burchard and Scott Farr. Union went ahead to score five unanswered goals and in bold fashion, the Panthers came back with four more, leaving the score at 6-5 with one period left in the game. The third period told the final tale, though, as the Dutchmen popped in two to cap the Panthers season with a disheartening 7-6 loss.

Middlebury played an outstanding game

Middlebury played an outstanding second period, forcing Union to make mistakes and producing scoring opportunities. Among Union's mistakes were twelve minutes of penalties asessed within a five minute period in the middle of the second, the result of which were power play goals from Panther skaters Paul Hauf and Dave Wheeler. Union found themselves two men down for the second time until Ned Parsons went to the box for two minutes. The four-on-three situation ended in another Middlebury goal and a tie game at five apiece. Play continued to be sloppy with the Panthers missing opportunities and passing poorly, but with just over a minute remaining in the period, senior Chris Hopkins put in his last career goal, putting the Panthers ahead 6-5

Middlebury failed to put the pressure on Union in the third period, and poor defense and penalties were costly. Several Panthers did display fine play in the loss as Burchard garnered three points on a goal and two assists, and junior Geoff Casey, senior captain Scott Farr, Hopkins, and Hauf each scored a goal and assist. Goalies Tony Amara and Steve West shared the duties in the net for the Panthers.

Prior to the Union game, Middlebury also dropped two games to Norwich and New England. At Norwich, the Panthers were blanked 7—0 by a strong Cadet team headed for the playoffs, and against New England, fifty-one shots weren't enough to beat the opposition's outstanding goaltender. New England triumphed in overtime by the score of 5—4. Seniors Farr and Burchard each netted two goals in the loss.

There were few season ups and many downs this year for the Panthers. When Midd looked good, the entire team was passing well, getting shots on net, and checking effectively. Despite some untimely lapses, the goaltending was generally solid by freshman Steve West and senior Tony Amara. But for the blockading defense seen in the 7—1 win over Williams in January, the defense was often Middlebury's weakest point, allowing over five goals per game. Consistently fine play by freshman forward Jim Quinn and junior defenseman Ned Parsons highlighted Panther individual performances. Charlie Burchard and Chris Hopkins often worked well together on offense. A more consistent effort from the team as a whole could have seen the Panthers and their first-year coach, Bill Beaney, split their games at .500.

Middlebury's final record stands at 7—16—1. Leading the Panther scoring, was senior Chris Hopkins. His two points on Tuesday gave him a total of 22 points on 10 goals and 12 assists. Senior Charlie Burchard and Freshman Jim Quinn each had 21 points, Burchard with 10 goals and Quinn, the team high with 12 goals.

Perhaps five more games should have gone the Panther's way had they played together as a team against teams at a level on par with themselves. In the closer contests, howerver, the P anthers weren't able to pull through with many high quality games. Mid-season injuries to senior defensemen Paul Bottino and Scott Meredith were also factors hurting the Panther skaters.

Next season, the Panthers will take on a different look.

Next season, the Panthers will take on a much different look. Lost will be ten senior skaters and goalie Ton Amara, all of whom played an integral part in Midd success in the past several years. The loss of such a large number of players should allow new coach Beaney to fashion a team with a large number of lower-classmen and a team that plays in his style in the year to come. Hope for that style to be a winning one next year.

A peek at the Big Ten

By Mark Dimond

This week I decided to forego coverage of the Middlebury College men's basketball game against Wesleyan College (which turned out to be a humiliating 91-42 loss for the Panthers), and instead, focused my attention on the Midwest, where basketball is king and its "court" reings proudly in the Big Ten conference.

A mid-westerner at heart (now transplanted to Boston), I, myself, am originally from a small, suburban town in Illinois, where, as a young basketball sappling, I was nurtured and groomed on the finest of traditional Midwestern hoop. Now, before I discuss the prowess of Big Ten basketball and why it's often the most exciting conference in the country, I will first explain in some detail for you deprived east-coast hoop funkies, the mystique of basketball played from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to Tiffin, Ohio.

Where a game of pickup is about as easy to come by as a Steve Alford free throw, high school as well as collegiate basketball is as important to the midwesterners as a favorable crop report. In the east, hoop fans can always look to the Celtics, or possibly the Knicks, for a successful "fix" of round ball. But in the Midwest, fans are hesitant to place faith in the Chicago Bulls (although Michael Jordan has rejuvenated hopes), ans as for the mediocrity of the Indiana Pacers or the Cleveland Cavaliers, well, need I say more?

The high school games themselves attract up to 10,000 people (the record attendance for a Sacramento Kings-Golden State Warriors game). And because these games are not only important for league standings but often mean county bragging rights for the year, high school contests can be regular "Hatfield-McCoy" shootouts. As a young hoopster, I had no idea that there was so much pressure involved until I walked onto a court for the first time and gazed in awe at the capacity crowd screaming for a bunch of sixteen year-old boys.

The intensity of those games are easily matched by the hellish practices that many of those high school kids must endure. A majority of the high school coaches in the midwest are graduates of the Bobby Knight school of coaching. Their practices consist of three hours of man-to-man drills and lots of yelling. And if a player doesn't give one-hundred percent every practice, the coach will often yell his ear off or make him run 'til he drops.

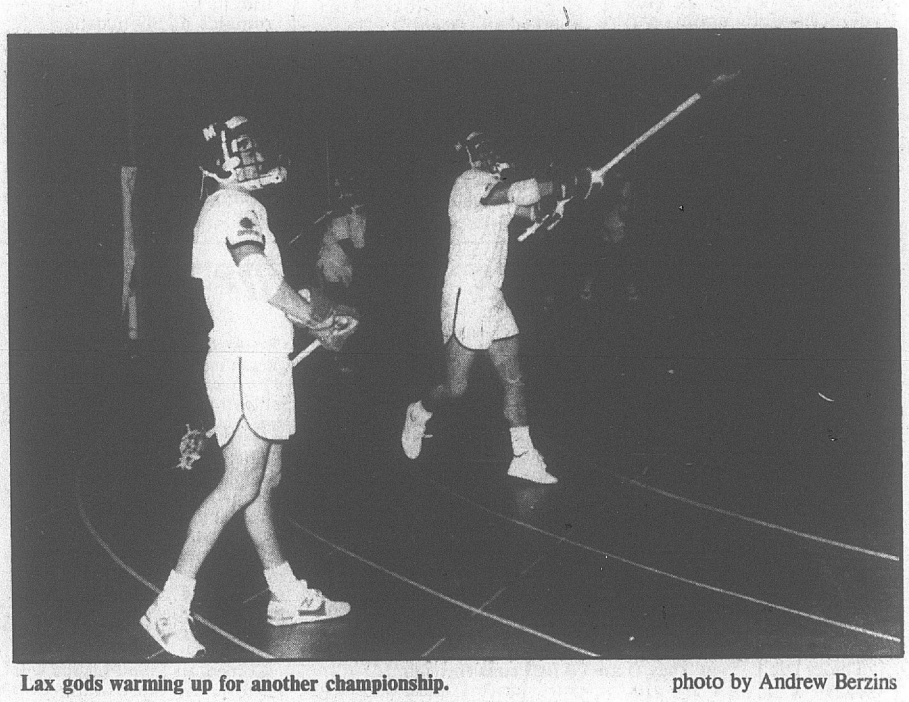
But these practices usually build character, not to mention help to produce many talened players who end up at Big Ten schools. Herein lies the success of these schools.

This year particularly, the Big Ten is absolutely loaded with talent and, more importantly, with players who posess sound fundamental skills and love to play defense. They play at both ends of the court unlike those "basket hangers"at Pitt or Syracuse who wait around the basket for an alley-oop.

And if there is one defensive genius among the coaches, it must be Bobby Knight. Former Boston College coaches Tom Davis, now with Iowa, and Garry Williams of Ohio State take second and third respectively. You may not like Knight's methods but you cannot ignore his record (300 wins in only 16 years at Indiana) or the effort he puts into teaching his players every aspect of the game. He demands perfection and often times, as this year's Hoosier team record (23-2) indicates, his teams play virtually flawless basketball.

Coach Lou Henson of Illinois, on the other hand, is an offensive maestro, blowing teams out with a furious "run

Big Ten continued on page 12.



Lax gods warming up for another championship. photo by Andrew Berzins

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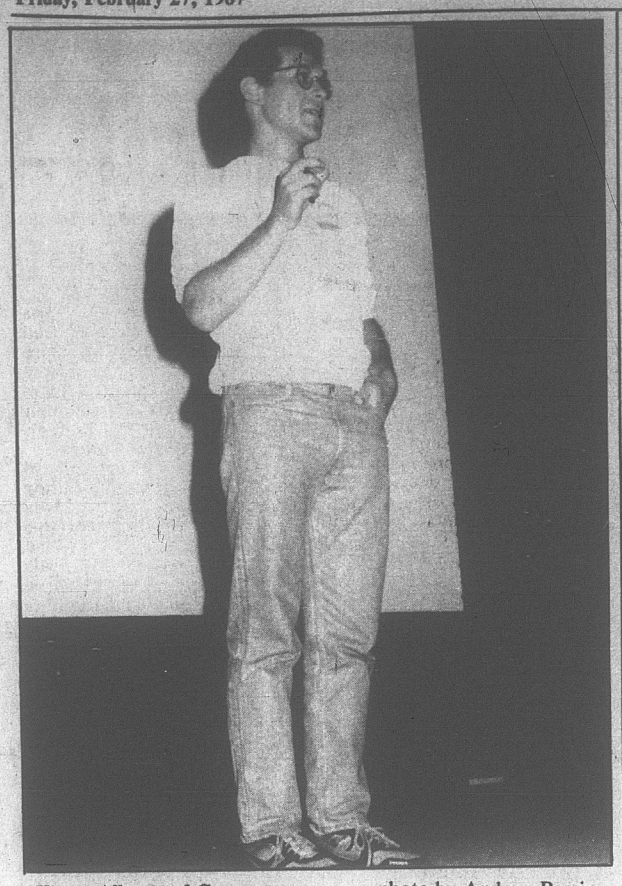
Ladies lose to Cadettes

By Kristen Norton

The Pantherettes have had some tough games the past few weeks despite some good playing. They dropped two close away games to Union and Green Mountain after a disappointing road trip to Maine to face Bowdoin and Bates. Despite solid basketball and 60 plus shooting from the floor in every game they couldn't pull out a win. The team faced a strong Norwich team in Norwich on Feb. 12 but again couln't quite put it all together, playing very good all-around basketball but losing the shooting touch. Finally on Saturday the girls returned home to face Castleton State in a packed (relatively speaking) Pepin Gym. They managed to pull their game together but couln't quite come back from an 18 pt. halftime deficit. A sloppy first half and 20 pts. by Castleton Center Brenda Keenan produced a 48-30 bulge. The second half was almost all Panthers. Much improved rebounding and tenacious man-to-man defense quickly got the team together and back in the game. Clutch free throws by Meredith Binder, who finished with 22 points and 4-4 shooting by Kerry Poteer, who had 15, brought the team within reach of victory with 2 minutes left. It was too late, however, and tow quick fast break baskets ended the game. The stong showing and 80-75 final score was a good sign that the team hoped would carry over into that game against Skidmore Wednesday.

On Wednesday, the team finally got a chance to show off at home...

On Wednesday the team finally got a chance to show off at home, destroying Skidmore 71-32. All eleven players had a chance to contribute and the scoring was evenly divided. Julie Rochet led all scores with 14, Kerry Polzer chipped in 13, Kathy Dubzinski had 12 and Meredith Binder added 11. Tracy Burke and Tracey Downs each had 9 for the Thoroughbreds. The last home game of the season is Saturday 1:00 against Trinity.



Kenny Alboum of Greenpeace talks about direct action. photo by Andrew Berzins

Lick to retire

By Jacob Brown

Mary Lick, Director of Physical Education and Intramurals, will be retiring this spring after 31 years of service to the Middlebury Athletic Department. Lick has decided to take an early retirement because, as she says, "I've been here long enough. I think the job will be better for a younger person." She also wants to spend more time at home, with her family.

Tom Lawson, Director of Athletics lamented Lick's departure, saying that her "great organizational ability and attention to detail have been the foundation of physical education and intramural programs."

In 1974 Lick was appointed Director of Physical Educaton, both Men's and Women's. Then, in 1979, she became Director of Intramurals as well.

"I felt that structured intramurals were an important aspect of the college community."said Lick. In order to help improve the program, Lawson personally appointed Lick as its director.

Sports at Middlebury, especially Women's programs, have changed considerably since 1956 when Lick began in the department. Women used to have either Sports Days or Play Days, in the 50's, on Saturdays. On Sports Days, Middlebury women, as a team, would play abbreviated games of field hockey or lacrosse against other women's college teams.

On Play Days, two women (or any other small number) would join two women from four or five other colleges to form a team which would compete with other mixed teams. Both Play Days and Sports Days were run in a round-robin fashion. Mary Lick has been instrumental, said Lawson, "in the great change from women's Saturday Play Days to the competitive women's sports of today."

The search committee for a new Director of Intramurals and Physical Education is soliciting candidates from within the college staff. If, after the 27th of this month, the position has not been filled, the search will be directed outside the college.

Lick will be missed by students and especially by the Athletic Department, including Lawson who, over the last 18 years, has gotten to know her "very well" and has appreciated her hard work on the staff.

Sanctuary Movement

continued from page 6

old when the family crossed into Arizona in January 1984. Again they were aided by priests. They spent hours in the desert avoiding immigration patrols. They were sheltered on a reservation by Navajos, who share their same Indian/Mayan heritage. It was there that they learned of the Sanctuary Movement—a network of now over 300 churches and communites who will illegally harbor refugees from Central America. The only thing that they knew about Weston Priory, which was to be their haven, was that it was close to Canada. El Norte, the North, was a symbol of hope, of safety, in much the same way it was for fugitive slaves before the Civil War.

It was on the Navajo reservation that an important decision was made; Felipe's family decided to continue their journey openly. Felipe was against the idea, but Helena thought there was safety in numbers and at least someone would know where they were if they were arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. A convoy of ten cars brought them to Vermont.

Today they visit churches and schools in order to publicize the plight of their people. Their flight was as much for themselves as it was for those who remained behind. Felipe asked us to tell their story to others so that we would stop the deaths. It is up to us to act, for it is our money that is supporting the atrocities. Even the economic aid we send to Guatemala adds to the deaths—it buys helicopters that destroy whole villages. On the wall of Weston Priory was a picture of a Guatemalan village drawn in crayon by a child. A helicopter was flying over head and black lines connected it to the bodies on the ground.

Inez was dancing around while we talked to her parents and at first it was distracting. But then I realized that she was the reason they had fled Guatemala; her and thousands of other children just like her. Felipe said that he had never thought that he would serve as the voice for his people. Neither did I. After speaking with the family, one cannot remain silent. We must bring the plight of the Guatemalans into the open, and then we must stop it.

Greenpeace Lecture

continued from page 7

they take pictures. In doing so, they inform the public pictorally of what's going on. This tactic has been very effective in the Harp Seal Campaign. By sending pictures showing cute seals being bloodily butchered for their pelts, the consumer is made aware of what had to happen to make a fur coat.

Greenpeace is best known for the *Rainbow Warrior* Incident, where French secret police planted mines on the bottom of the boat, sinking it and killing one person on board. The boat was originally sent to move the people on an island in the South Seas that received fallout during the 1954 U.S. Bruno test. The U.S. refused to help move the people to an uncontaminated island, so Greenpeace stepped in to move the people themselves. For this action, Greenpeace was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. The ship then sailed directly to the Mururoa Atoll where the French were testing nuclear weapons, and there it was sunk. When it was discovered that the French government was responsible, the Minister and Head of Secret Police resigned.

Greenpeace has been one of the major catalsyes for making the public aware of ecological issues. It is not funded by corporate or government money, relying solely on donations and membership fees.

Kenny Alboum concluded his talk by discussing things that can be done here at Middlebury to help the ecology. He said that students should ban the use of materials which are made from toxic substances or which are difficult to dispose of, such as styrofoam cups and certain plastics. He also said that divestment by Midd of companies that produce toxic wastes would help bring an end to damage done to the environment.

E.Q.'s next "Ten Tuesday" lecturer will be Sallie Sheldon of the Biology Department. Her talk is titled, "The Problem with Accidental Introductions: Eurasion Milfoil."

library computers

continued from page 1

instead of having to wait until 8:00.

Using a computerized system to keep track of the circulation of reserve books will provide the opportunity to present faculty members with statistics on which books are being used. These statistics would not provide the names of the people using the books, but they would show professors how frequently the books they have placed on reserve are being checked out. This information should prove very helpful to professors in such matters as trying to determine how many copies of a particular book should be placed on reserve.

The transition has caused some difficulty as both the students and the library employees adjust to the new procedure. Students are no longer able to renew reserve books over the phone. Instead, renewals must now be handled in person, and the student must present his or her I.D. card.

In addition, some students have found the new process for checking out reserve books more time consuming than the old. Ms. Grohs said that the extra time necessary for transactions is due to the fact that the demand for reserve books has been unusually high for the beginning of the semester, coupled with the fact that library employees are still learning how to use the new computer system.

Ms. Grohs added that as employees receive more practice, the new process should become quicker than the old. Instead of having to use book cards to record what has been checked out, the computer system involves simply using a wand to read the bar codes on both the book and the student's I.D. In addition, students will be able to use the new public-access terminals in order to find the call numbers of the books they are seeking instead of having to search through the card catalogs.

In an age when everything seems to have become computerized, the library is no exception. But as we all adjust to the changes in procedure, we will certainly find that this computerization will bring convenience and simplicity that was not previously present.

Carnival in Brazil

comtinued from page 6

In Salvador, Bahia there are huge crowds of people out on the street and it's extremely dangerous because everyone is drinking and there are fights; you can get hurt and even killed. I would say that Salvador is much more dangerous than Rio de Janeiro actually. Televison always focuses on the startling incidents and also tries to show a lot of nudity, which is a part of Carnival, especially in Rio. Women do go out practically naked. They try to come up with the most original way to appear naked. Some just paint their whole bodies. Another part of Carnival is the men dressed as women who usually can be seen parading with their own bands in the street and on the beaches where much of the Carnival activity takes place.

The music of Carnival, especially samba, is famous. What kind of music is samba and what other kind of music is popular?

There are two kinds of Carnival music; samba and frevo. Frevo is a lot quicker, more energetic, and more jumpy. Samba is slower and can only be danced by the women in the samba schools. It's very hard to dance the samba. The music is based on drum beats of different rhythms. An instrument important to Carnival is the cuica, a cow-hide drum which is rubbed to produce a squeaky noise. Everyone memorizes the Carnival songs year after year. In the clubs where parties are held bands and DJ's play the older songs.

Why do you suppose Carnival has not evolved in North America as it has in South America and the Caribbean, as well as in Europe?

I think it has alot to do with the Latin and Black influence. The people who colonized the U.S. were more puritan so I would say the process of colonization has been the reason. **Can you sum up the Carnival atmosphere?**

The whole purpose is to have fun, and in a way, to be the person you cannot be normally. You let all the pressure go during Carnival. Those who feel the pressure of inflation and poverty spend all of their money because they don't care. It's probably the one time of year when the whole of Brazil gets together as one with no social or color barriers. It's wonderful, but then Ash Wednesday is the worst day of the year because you think of waiting another full year. People even start thinking on Wednesday what costume they'll wear next year.

Registration Foul-up

continued from page 4

all of the registration data is key-punched by hand. They imagined that the situation had been rectified because they had heard nothing of it since, and they found it strange that the Deans knew nothing of the problem before the beginning of this semester, since they regularly receive computer printouts from Data Processing listing student course registrations. However, as one of the women at Gifford noted, "they're awfully busy around that time of the year."

No one seemed to be able to state the exact number of students affected by the slip-up. Mrs. Rigg speculated about 30, while Data Processing estimated the count topping 100. Both believed the students concerned to be mainly seniors.

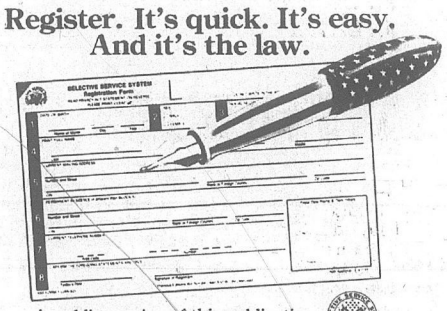
Northern Studies

continued from page 7

on Mt. Lafayette in New Hampshire, to soil horizon development on the hill overlooking Bear Swamp. Further studies in the swamp included core study for Palynology (studying fossilized pollen spores) and vegetative observation to emphasize points made in the biota class. Of course, the swamp was not a safe place to be this fall during deer season, so its usage was largely restricted to the beginning and end of the term.

It is not easy to convey everything that happened in a semester at the Center. It is a very unique place where students and faculty become good friends. Lectures were held in the student house after a large Thanksgiving dinner and students would go to the faculty houses for dinners or maybe just to watch a World Series game. This term, the students developed strong camaraderie and the house became a home. Much was accomplished, but perhaps more importantly, many questions were raised. For, despite all that I learned, the most important thing that I carried away from the Center was a renewed ability to percieve and think about many concerns. As my father would say, "my horizons were broadened." And after all, isn't that what a liberal-arts education is all about?

Register. It's quick. It's easy. And it's the law.



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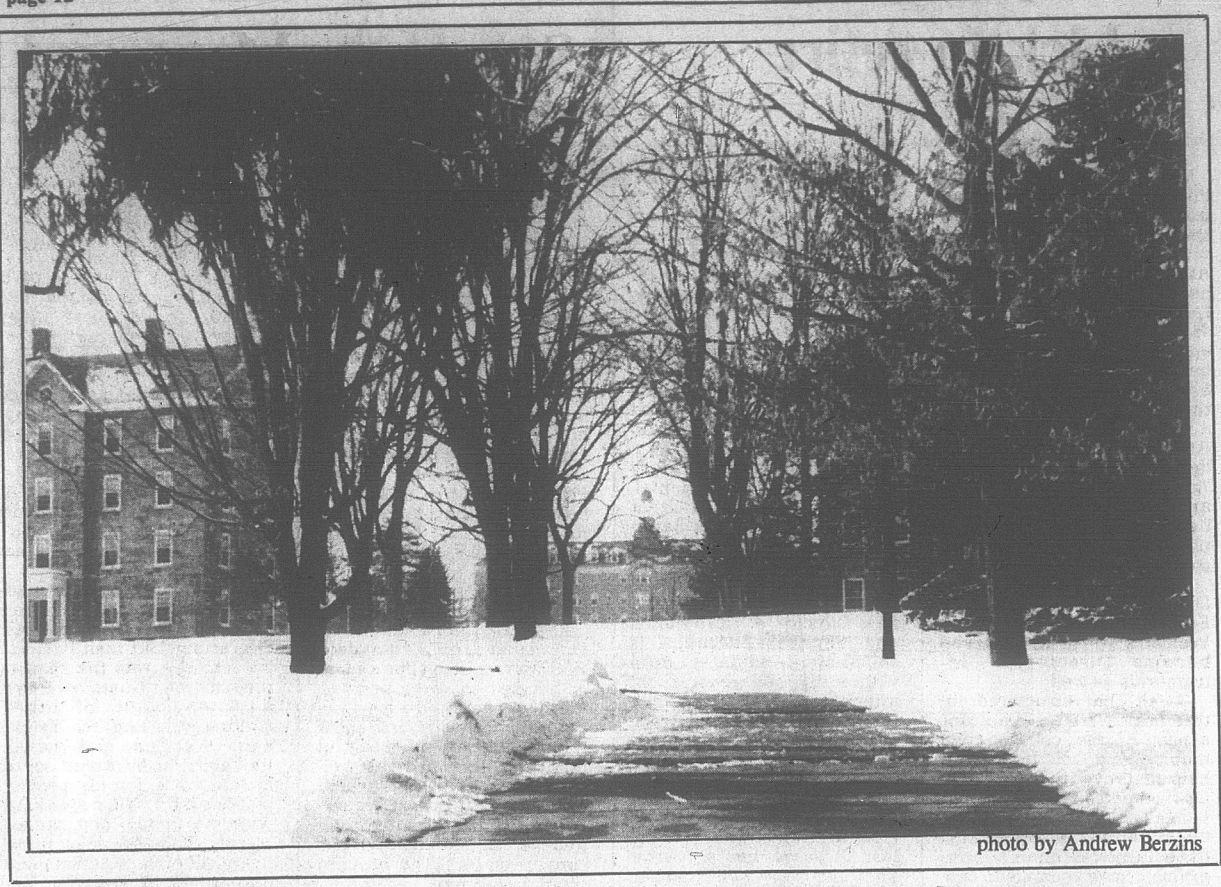

photo by Andrew Berzins

BY GARRY TRUDEAU

TEAM, AS YOU ALL KNOW, THE NATION IS CURRENTLY FACED WITH A GRAVE PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS— THE UNCHECKED SPREAD OF AIDS.
TODAY THIS AGENCY HAS TAKEN ON A NEW CLIENT WHOSE PRODUCT IS NOW RECOMMENDED BY THE SURGEON GENERAL AS AN IMPORTANT PREVENTATIVE MEASURE.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I WON'T MINCE WORDS. THIS ISN'T JUST ANOTHER ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN! THIS IS NOTHING LESS THAN A PUBLIC SERVICE MISSION!
TO PROMOTE THE PRACTICE OF SAFE WHOOPEE!
SAFE WHAT?
WHAT'S THE PRODUCT, ED?
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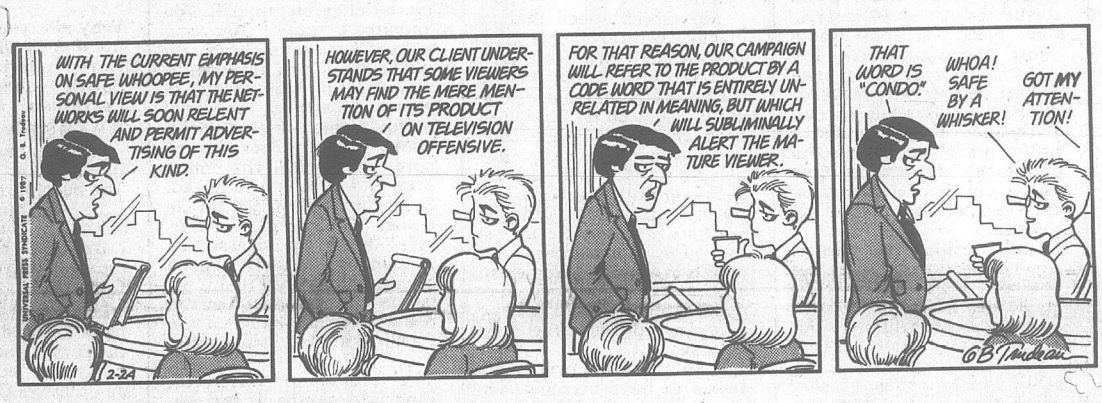
WITH THE CURRENT EMPHASIS ON SAFE WHOOPEE, MY PERSONAL VIEW IS THAT THE NETWORKS WILL SOON RELENT AND PERMIT ADVERTISING OF THIS KIND.
HOWEVER, OUR CLIENT UNDERSTANDS THAT SOME VIEWERS MAY FIND THE MERE MENTION OF ITS PRODUCT ON TELEVISION OFFENSIVE.
FOR THAT REASON, OUR CAMPAIGN WILL REFER TO THE PRODUCT BY A CODE WORD THAT IS ENTIRELY UNRELATED IN MEANING, BUT WHICH WILL SUBLIMINALLY ALERT THE MATURE VIEWER.
THAT WORD IS "CONDO."
WHOA! SAFE BY A WHISKER!
GOT MY ATTENTION!
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WHY PICK THE UNRELATED WORD "CONDO" TO REFER TO THE UNMENTIONABLE PRODUCT WE ARE SELLING? BEAR WITH ME FOR A TALE ABOUT MY TEEN-AGE KID...
"A DRUGSTORE, LATE LAST YEAR..."
UH... EXCUSE ME?
WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU, SON?
UM... WELL, I'D LIKE... UH... THAT IS... UH... I'D... I'D...
YES?
I'D LIKE A LARGE CONDO.
THEN YOU BETTER START SAVING NOW.
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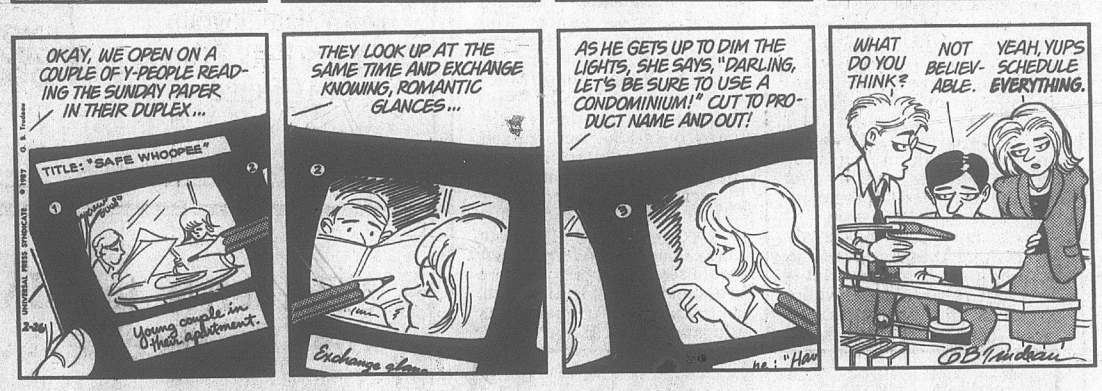
OKAY, WE OPEN ON A COUPLE OF Y-PEOPLE READING THE SUNDAY PAPER IN THEIR DUPLEX...
TITLE: "SAFE WHOOPEE"
Young couple in their apartment.
THEY LOOK UP AT THE SAME TIME AND EXCHANGE KNOWING, ROMANTIC GLANCES...
AS HE GETS UP TO DIM THE LIGHTS, SHE SAYS, "DARLING, LET'S BE SURE TO USE A CONDOMINIUM!" CUT TO PRODUCT NAME AND OUT!
WHAT DO YOU THINK?
NOT BELIEVABLE.
YEAH, YUPS SCHEDULE EVERYTHING.
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OH, BRAD, MAYBE YOU'RE RIGHT! MAYBE WE ARE FINALLY READY!
WELL, WE HAVE BEEN TOGETHER FOR NINE YEARS, DARLING.
OKAY, BUT REMEMBER, WE HAVE TO PRACTICE SAFE WHOOPEE!
OF COURSE, BRENDA, OF COURSE!
HAVE YOU GOT A CONDOMINIUM, DARLING?
I'LL... I'LL CHECK MY WALLET!
CUT!
SLOW IT DOWN, KIDS! WE'RE NOT DOING FEDERAL EXPRESS HERE!
BRAD, CHANGE "WALLET" TO "MEDICINE CABINET."
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GB Trudeau

CONDOS. USE THEM IN GOOD HEALTH.
GOOD JOB, MIKE. A DELICATE SUBJECT SENSITIVELY HANDLED.
THANK YOU, SIR.
IT SHOULD PROVOKE SOME SERIOUS AND VALUABLE DISCUSSIONS IN HOUSEHOLDS EVERYWHERE.
HEY, DAD! WHAT'S REAL ESTATE GOT TO DO WITH SEX?
EVERYTHING. WHY?
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Doonesbury

CLASSIFIED

PERSONALS

EQ rules!
Mountain club rocks!
(no doubt, bro.)
We'll miss you, Yale!

From out of the darkness.
(Steel) drums...
coming soon...!

AE, MEB, AB: Are you sure you left Headquarters open? Nice, nice radio dedications-- but maybe it was overlooked! Hey, you were stylin' Friday night!!!

Atwater South: Ten little, nine little, eight little Indians . . .

JB,
I hear they're shipping beautiful Cyprians enamoured of American AFS students to the US. Interested? I'm waiting for the Moscow shipment myself.
--M

WAKE UP. POOR FINIGAN IS ILL.

What better way to conserve energy than... a black-out dance!! Coming soon...

Wanted: One teddy bear. Must like trouble and be decadent.

Herb-
Thanks for the chocolates. They were special. Now I know just how much I mean to you. XOXO Ginny

JZ: FS loves you.
THE MAINE WOMANIZER GOES STAG
PR: Schlick loves off key Indian Ballads

Do you think Ide's Bowling and Family Fun Center will ever be the same? Noooo.....

Daydream and Ambrosia---
Welcome to the beginning of the end. Serious carage and general mayhem will be running rampant this semester.
--Eggy's Mama

SuperSkye! Good to have you with us. Scumball from home.

WOTWO'S
Raging and addicted to love.
We are the only good guys
Tempt me, tempt me.
BANG! you're dead.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY DOUG!!!

Boc-- you're totally legal now-! Have fun with it. I miss you bunches-- Happy Birthday. Love, GRUNSPHRT!

HAPPY BIRTHDAY ERIC!!!

HEY! Why did the punk rock singer cross the road? Because Eric was on the other side and she wanted to give him a close warm hug and say HAPPY BIRTHDAY.

Steph and Beth-- nice picture you sent to Reigel! I'm glad to see you're having fun. I miss you guys a lot. Big Hugs
--Kate G.

Actors needed for three part documentary. Titles include: Fang in Florida, In Search of Rugs: Chapter Two, and The Gutter Girls. Apply to Channel 57

Sheila, Jan, Timmy, MB, Susan, Izzie ETC! Please hurry home. Midd misses you guys. Even more so-- I miss you. Have fun in those pubs. Big Hugs love, K.T.

WHY YOU BOX—HEADED, LOW—DOWN, BACK—OF—MY—SHOE—LOOKIN!.. HEY JJC! WHERE ARE YOU WHEN WE NEED YOU!? SPRING IS NIGH! WET SLOPPIES! ——BDB

To N.M
Say it. Say it. I dare you to say it! -A

LIDA: You fly so far away from me, so far from Scary, too. Think of us as you fly over Moscow and look after my nebo. Tseluyu, SISTRICHKA

DF-
Am looking forward to spending the weekend in the city with you. Where's the Dish of Salt? Don't forget- F Train Uptown! Babusckou

EP: Buon Compleano. Amore e amicizia per sempre. Valeria.

Well Dooder, Buon Compleanno. love always, Demeter.

Salut les filles! G.B. de Midd, Vt. a Midd Paris. XO W.

JJC Jacks the shack in Madrid! But he better be listo for spinning the wheels of steel at the shack of the future: "THE ROOF IS ON FIRE!" -Cut-it-up! —MONEY—MAN

Yo Doug dude! Now that you're 21 it's time to do some serious alcoving. You supply the butts, we'll supply the booze. Love, us.

Others may want to join our ranks but we are the few, the proud, the WOTWAS! WOTWAS UNITE!

**Hey you!
Thanks for coming.
For once, even you were predictable.
I love you, so have as
pleasurable a stay as possible. Love,
Your L.L.B.**

MAGGIE!
Ya tibia liubiu. Ti Voglio bene. Je t'aime. Ik houten van you.

TO OUR GRANDEST ONION———
Practice make perfect. Keep rolling those strikes and spares. Maybe we'll return your 73 cents favor. Love-- Union Groupies.

Ashley, maybe make out 101 will pick up after March 3. Meanwhile, how about a margarita... or five? BEEline to Amigo's... pun intended. Love, Kat

Struck by terminal illness
POOR FINIGAN

Hey Romeo, Vouley-vous... you'll get it sometime, I know it. When can we play checkers, or do you prefer the dictionary? Your French tutor.

DSM
I Love you **BUCKETS**
J(PR)

CHRISTINA AND MICHAEL ——WELCOME TO MIDD
DSM

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For Sale: Siz 10 women's figure skates. In good condition. Contact Catherine McLusky Box 2707 (hall phone 8-9466)

Alarm Clock
Brand New--Still in Package Only $12
Box 2737
Phone 8-9297

Ladies Rabbit Jacket Nearly New. $45 Size 10/12
Call Sue 388-2039 eves.

Midd Town Manhattan Posters and T-shirts. Available at Information Desk in Proctor. Poster $4 and T-shirts $8

CRAZY ABOUT MUSIC!
Maxel XLII 90 blank tapes new low price of $2.25 each. Contact: Rob Jenkins Box 2344 Forest 230 8-4363 Permit F-8624

DU TOGA PARTY '86-
Great quality videos of airband competition for sale. You're probably in it: Write Box 2707 or call 8-3402 after 5:30 p.m.

1978 Datsun 210
Excellent condition: many new parts, new tires, only 2 Vermont winters. Great mileage; very reliable. $1000. Call Dan at 388-9231.

Ski Clothes For Sale
Rolfe Ski Jacket-- Mint Condition-
Men's medium--$80
Serac Ski Pants -- Brand New This Year-- Men's 34 inch -- $60
Contact Richard- Hadley 604 Box 3276

Racing skis for sale RD Coyote 204cm Slalom
RD Coyote 210cm 6.5 (2 Pr)
Elan 210 cm 6.5
Peak of season sale. What a bargain
Tom Box 4097, 8-9298

TDK SA90's $2.50 cheap Ashar-Stewart.503 (8-9561)
Bill-Stewart 507 (8-9390)
Also Nordica 980 skiboots size 10 and-a-half. Good condition $170.00
8-9561 Ask for Ashar

Wanted size 7 and-a-half hockey skates. Call Annie D. 8-9400

Woman's 10 speed Sears Free Spirit bicycle. Now last fall. Call Toni at 453-2271 or Ext. 5075

The spring season ski sales have begun and you won't find a better deal than this one: 203cm ROSSIGNOL 36's in perfect condition with MARKER MRR bindings. Ask $225 Todd at 8-3440 Allen 305

SERVICES

FAST, ACCURATE TYPING. Term Papers, Esay, Resumes, anything. $1.25/page. Call Kirsten 8-9309 Box 2425. "leave the typing to us."

Papers typed: $1.25/page: call Heather at 8-6890 or write to box 3427

Precision Ski Tuning
Full ski overhaul, pickup/delivery within TWO HOURS, satisfaction gauranteed, $10. So why drag your boards d o w n t o w n ?
Don 159 B.N. (8-4248) Jeff B.N. (8-4415)

FOR SALE

Round Trip Ticket to anywhere in Cont. U.S. Contact Box 2323 — Ticket good until after Spring Break. $300.

FOR SALE: Nordica Air System Boots: 1986 model, size 8 only used half a season and selling at half original price. If interested please contact Nathalie at 8-3397 or box 3030.

WANT TO BUY
Ladies figure skates 5-and-a-half Call 388-3711. College ext. 5491. Sue

1966 Chevy Bel Air
Mechanically Excellent
Body good!
67,500 ORIGINAL MILES
$1,500 or Best Offer
Contact Tim Scannell
Box 2619 Hepburn 323
388-9360

CLASSIFIED POLICY

Classified ads are free to members of the college community. Mail ads to Drawer 30 before Monday at 5 p.m. Limit: One ad per person per week. Please specify if you want the same ad to run indefinitely, and please notify us in writing when you wish to cancel it. Cost of classifieds running more than 25 words or from the "real world" is $1 per ad. ADS MUST BE PREPAID!

Big Ten continued from page 10

and gun" approach to the game.

Well, if you have yet to catch any Big Ten action this year, don't worry. I'm sure you'll see some in the NCAA tournament. Final four prediction: Indiana, Purdue, Iowa, and North Carolina.

CLASSIFIED ADS

. . . To place your classified, fill out this form and drop it in Campus Mail, addressed to Drawer 30, by **Monday at 5 p.m.** Classified ads are free to members of the College community and are limited to 25 words. Others may purchase classified ads at the rate of $1 per ad. ***Please print neatly!***

CATEGORY: ☐ **Personals** ☐ **For Sale** ☐ **Notices/Announcements**
☐ **Help Wanted** ☐ **Other** _____

NAME _____ **BOX** _____

The Middlebury Campus
Drawer 30, Middlebury College
Middlebury, Vt. 05753
("Campus — Drawer 30" suffices for items put through Campus mail)